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SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

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****
* NATIONAL *
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BOURGEOIS CORROSION

Oppose Corrosion by the Bourgeoisie and Consolidate the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

by

the writing unit of the CCP Huangp'u District Committee, Shanghai Municipality

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 17, 1985)

The great leader Chairman Mao most recently pointed out, "Lenin said, 'Small production engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie continuously, daily, hourly, spontaneously, and on a mass scale.' This also occurs among a section of the workers and a section of the Party members. Both within the ranks of the proletariat and among the personnel of state organs there are people who follow the bourgeois style of life." Chairman Mao's instruction has posed for us an extremely pointed question: How can we triumph over the corrosion of the proletariat by the bourgeoisie under the condition of the dictatorship of the proletariat? A deep investigation and study of this question so as to fully understand the source giving rise to bourgeois corrosion and clarify the law and characteristics of the struggle between corrosion and anti-corrosion is of tremendous significance to our victoriously opposing bourgeois corrosion, carrying forward the revolutionary spirit of the proletariat, carrying out well the struggle for opposing and guarding against revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

I

Under the condition of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the corrosion of the proletariat by the bourgeoisie is an inevitable social phenomenon, and is an important means used by the bourgeoisie to carry out restoration activities.

The corrosion of the proletariat by the bourgeoisie proceeds primarily from the class nature of the toppled exploiting classes that vainly attempt to practice restoration. Under the condition of the dictatorship of the proletariat, although the landlord and bourgeois classes also frequently go to battle stripped to the waist to practice restoration, they mostly and mainly adopt the form of "peaceful evolution" to continue their trial of strength with the proletariat. The use of violence and the use of corrosion and bribery have always been the counter-revolutionary double-faced tactics alternatively adopted by the bourgeoisie to deal with the proletarian revolution. In the past, when they were in power, they mainly relied on the counter-revolutionary state apparatus to suppress the proletariat and also constantly used the methods of corrosion and bribing the scabs to disintegrate and sabotage the revolutionary struggle of the proletariat. At present, although they have lost their political power, they still have money and vast social connections, and these have become the material foundation supplying them with commodities and money for corroding the proletariat. Because they still, to a certain degree, retain superiority in certain quarters in the sphere of ideology, this has provided them with the spiritual weapon for corroding the proletariat. Because of this, the struggle between bourgeois corrosion and proletarian opposition to corrosion is especially prominent in this historical period of socialism.

We must also see that as socialist society has just emerged from the womb of capitalist society, for a relatively long period of time, there are not only conditions for the old bourgeosie to carry out restoration activities, but invariably also the soil for engendering the new bourgeoisie. The existence of the bourgeois right, the vestiges of small production, the force of habit of the old society and the ideology of the exploiting classes, and in addition the existence of the influence of international imperialism and revisionism, are the economic base and political and ideological sources that give rise to the new bourgeoisie. Because of this, class struggle is not only carried on among the older generation, but also continued among the new generation. In the fairly long historical period of socialism, this kind of struggle will not come to a close. The new bourbourisie are characterized by their greater covetousness. On the one hand they ruthlessly amass wealth for greater capital, and on the other hand, they are even more unscrupulous in employing such means of corrosion as bribery and buying over to implicate others intentionally so as to expand the ranks of the "nouveau riche." Lin Piao and his son Lin Li-kuo were new bourgeoisie who understood this set of "strategems" very well. Hasn't this sentence of "enticement with office, emolument and favor" in the evil note book of Lin Piao baldly exposed the conspiracy to entice people with both material and spiritual means for enlarging their counter-revolutionary ranks?

We should also see that plenty of vestiges of small production still exist in the socialist period, and they "encircle the proletariat on every side, and permeate and corrupt the proletariat." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. IV, p. 200) These corrosive activities are often fragmentary, invisible and intangible, but they likewise produce the evil consequences needed by the bourgeoisie for carrying out restoration. Consequently, the

struggle against the activities used by this kind of petty-bourgeoisie to corrode the proletariat is an important content of the class struggle among the people in the socialist period.

Knowing the enemy's situation is a prerequisite to making dispositions for an attack. On this invisible front, we must make use of the method of class analysis to seriously investigate the conditions and characteristics of the corrosive activities of the bourgeoisie in the local units, discover the situation, expose the problems, hit out at the enemy and educate the comrades, so that the dictatorship of the proletariat can be continuously consolidated at each and every level.

II

For the sake of victoriously carrying out the struggle against corrosion, we must study the law governing the corrosive activities of the bourgeoisie so as to discover a method for repelling such attacks and defeating them.

(1) The major targets which the new and old bourgeoisie seek to corrode are the cadres of Party and government organs and the young people. The new and old bourgeoisie take the cadres of Party and government organs and the young people as the major targets for corrosion precisely out of their demand for toppling the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism. Because the cadres of Party and government organs control the state apparatus, the bourgeoisie must corrode and befriend them in order to usurp and seize leadership power at all levels until our socialist state has degenerated. Moreover, as the young people are the future successors to the cause of the revolution, their corrosion by the bourgeoisie is for bringing up successors for the bourgeoisie, thus paving the way for the seizure of state power in the future. Because of this, the strengthening of the buildup of the ranks of Party cadres and of socialist education for the young people is a matter of extreme urgency. The young workers, and especially those who have become leadership cadres, must more consciously resist corrosion by the bourgeoisie and resolutely smash the enemy's conspiracy of "peaceful evolution."

(2) The bourgeoisie often takes material inducement and ideological poisoning as the two principal means for corroding the proletariat. It is unavoidable that there are still bourgeois rights, commodity production and monetary exchange in socialist society, and these have provided the bourgeoisie with an opportunity to take advantage of, because they can can use the money in their hands to strengthen and extend the bourgeois right and to corrode the Party members, cadres and workers. The bourgeoisie also make greater use of their decadent ideology on the decline to poison the thinking of people. "To win power, it is necessary first to win over people. To win over people, it is necessary first to win over their hearts." The new and old bourgeoisie are well versed in this. The facts that the new and old bourgeoisie have started from the material and spiritual sectors to drag out those with weaker will power from our ranks further tells us how important it is to launch in depth the socialist revolution in the economic sphere and the political and ideological sphere.

3. The bourgeois stratagem of corrosion often adapts itself to the changing circumstances, and caters to the whims of other people by presenting itself as "a friend" or in the guise of "showing concern," with the old bourgeoisie "aiding and abetting" behind the scenes. This is a phenomenon commonly witnessed in class struggle in present-day society. We must maintain vigilance at all times and can never afford to be careless.

III

Our Huangp'u district is situated in a busy part of Shanghai and has always been the scene of violent struggle between the two classes. For more than two decades, we have launched one attack after another against the bourgeoisie and scored major victories in the struggle against corrosion under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. In the course of struggle, large numbers of advanced models who are not afraid to unfurl their banner in the struggle against bourgeois corrosion have appeared. For example, there is the "Good 8th Company of Nanking Road," which though stationed in the metropolis has not been contaminated in any way; there is the P'eikuang Middle School, which has persevered in using the basic line of the Party to educate the young people, there is the Huohsing Department Store, which has served the people wholeheartedly; there are the 16 young attendants of the Chungnan Central Cooperative Mess Hall, who are not afraid of waging a resolute struggle against corrosion by the small producers. These units have accumulated rich experience in the struggle against corrosion. Today, we must seriously sum up their experience, because this is of help in deepening further the struggle against bourgeois corrosion.

In order to victoriously carry out the struggle against corrosion, it is necessary to read and study seriously. This is a fundamental experience of theirs. The theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is a powerful ideological weapon for guiding our struggle against corrosion. In order to oppose corrosion, we must discern what are those activities corroding us, what is their class content, and what is their reactionary essence. "Only if the alarm is constantly ringing can the fighting spirit be kept strong." The experience of a large number of advanced units could be summed up in one point, and that is, we must persist in reading and studying seriously and persist in criticizing bourgeois ideas. We must be good at distinguishing through linking up theory with practice, what is Marxism, what is revisionism, what is the revolutionary tradition of the proletariat and what is the life style of the bourgeoisie. At present, the people of the whole country are engaged in the study of the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat. Fundamentally speaking, this is a strategic measure for weakening and removing the soil engendering capitalism and for consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must make full use of this excellent opportunity, and firmly and properly grasp the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The constant consolidation and strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat is the basic guarantee for triumphing over corrosion by the bourgeoisie. In order to thoroughly overcome corrosion by the bourgeoisie, we must fully bring into play the functions of the dictatorship of the proletariat. We not only must relentlessly suppress all kinds of resistance

from the landlord and the bourgeois classes, but also must dare to relentlessly wipe out the robbers and thieves, swindlers, murderers, arsonists, hooligans, and those undesirable elements who have seriously sabotaged the social order.

Mobilizing the masses and making use of the strength of the masses to carry out the struggle against corrosion is another important experience in scoring victory in this struggle. The experience of many advanced units shows that the struggle against corrosion bears on the future of the state and the fundamental interests of hundreds of millions of working people, and it must be carried out by relying on the masses.

Materialist dialectics holds that external causes become active through internal causes. "The tighter the fence is built the more difficult it will be for the wild dog to break in." The reason that the corrosive activities of some of the bourgeoisie can make any headway is inseparable from the shortcomings of those corroded. Because of this, we must fully understand the extreme importance of transforming our world outlook from the plane of opposing bourgeois corrosion and from the plane of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. Chairman Mao points out, "In the building of a socialist society, everybody needs remolding." The working class must also keep on remolding itself in the struggle. This is because "the workers were never separated by a Chinese Wall from the old society, and they have preserved a good deal of traditional mentality of capitalist society." (Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XXVIII, p. 403) At the same time, we must also see that following the development of China's construction undertaking, some peasants and young students have joined the working ranks, and they have brought with them some petty-bourgeois ideas and practices which cannot be eliminated all at once. If we fail to notice them and transform their world outlook, this will inevitably provide the bourgeoisie with an opportunity to practice corrosion.

*

The corrosion of the proletariat by the bourgeoisie is definitely not a manifestation of its strength but is a reflection of its extremely fragile essence. The attacks of the bourgeoisie must be defeated and can be defeated. In May 1949, when the imperialists and the Kuomintang reactionaries fled from Shanghai, they had ferociously cried, "The Communist Party may enter the city red, but will leave it black." "It will fall flat on Nanking Road, rot, turn black and waste away." How arrogant and blatant they were! However, 25 years have gone by, but the Chinese Communist Party has not fallen flat and wasted away on Nanking Road. With a pair of giant hands it has swept away from Nanking Road the filth accumulated over the years, dispelled the smog on Nanking Road with the "fragrance" of its own glorious tradition and lofty morality, and proudly proclaimed to the whole world, "Spring on Nanking Road forever belongs to the fighting proletariat."

Let the new and old bourgeoisie lurking in dark corners gnash their teeth and weep over their losses! "The fall of the bourgeoisie and the victory of the proletariat are equally inevitable." (Manifesto of the Communist Party, P. 36)

* * *

SMALL PRODUCTION

Strive To Understand the Basic Principle That Small Production Engenders Capitalism and the Bourgeoisie

by

the theory group of the Pait'u production brigade,
Maoming Municipality, Kwangtung Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 17, 1975)

The great leader Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory has further pointed out clearly the orientation of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. In the course of study, we have deeply realized that: In order to understand clearly this question of the dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the countryside, one important aspect is to apply the Marxist theory in the penetrating investigation and correct analysis of the question that small production engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie. This is of tremendous practical significance as well as far-reaching historical significance toward consolidating and developing the collective economy, adhering to the socialist road, upholding the basic line of the Party and carrying out to the letter the fundamental task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat down to the basic level.

China is a country with several hundred million peasants, and "without socialized agriculture, the consolidation of socialism cannot be complete." In what direction should we lead the peasants after the nationwide victory? Should we lead them to socialism or to capitalism? On this question which determines whether the foundation of the dictatorship of the proletariat is strong or not, there is a serious two-line struggle within the Party. As early as in 1943, Chairman Mao in the article "Get Organized," clearly and correctly pointed out, "Among the peasant masses a system of individual economy has prevailed for thousands of years, with each family or household forming a productive unit. This scattered, individual form of production is the economic foundation of feudal rule and keeps the peasants in perpetual poverty. The only way to change it is gradual collectivization, and the only way to bring about collectivization, according to Lenin, is through cooperatives." In this instruction, Chairman Mao has pointed out "the only method" and the "only way" for transforming small production. However, immediately after the nationwide liberation, Liu Shao-ch'i leaped forth and cried, "To insure private ownership," "hired labor or working on one's own should be permitted to take its own course," and "must not be restricted." During the hightide of agricultural cooperation, Liu Shao-ch'i even maliciously attacked the extremely strong socialist activism of the peasants as a "utopian socialist idea" and chopped away the agricultural cooperatives on a large scale throughout the country. When temporary difficulties appeared in China's national economy, Liu Shao-ch'i wildly advocated "san-tzu i-pao" and "four major freedoms" and cried, "Don't be afraid of the unbridled growth of capitalism." After the collapse of Liu Shao-ch'i's

bourgeois headquarters, the Lin Piao anti-Party clique still stubbornly adhered to the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of opposing the taking of the socialist road by the peasants. He slanderously said that the people's commune had caused "lack of food and shortage of clothing" among the peasants, and instigated "distribution and consumption of everything" in a vain attempt to disintegrate and abolish the socialist collective economy.

The historical experience of the two-line struggle within the Party profoundly tells us that whether to lead the individual peasants onto the socialist road or to go on permitting them to practice small production and capitalism to spread unchecked after the seizure of power by the proletariat, and whether to educate the individual peasants to advance firmly and incessantly along the socialist road or to devise all ways and means to drag them back onto the old road of small production working on their own after they have taken the road of cooperation is an important aspect of the two-line struggle within the Party. Henceforth the central question of the two-line struggle within the Party in the countryside remains to be one of whether to lead the peasants to socialism or back to capitalism. We must have a clear and sober understanding of this.

Lenin pointed out, "Small production engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie continuously, daily, hourly, spontaneously, and on a mass scale." What Lenin called small production here refers to individual production with each family or household as a production unit. At present, the broad masses of peasants in China are members of people's communes that are larger in size and have a higher degree of public ownership, and are no longer small producers. Why then are capitalism and the bourgeoisie still being engendered?

After the collectivization of agriculture, the peasants have taken a step of decisive significance along the socialist road. Particularly after the great proletarian cultural revolution, there has been a very great improvement in the socialist awareness of the broad masses of peasants, and the poor and lower-middle peasants have become the backbone force firmly taking the socialist road. In the countryside, however, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is still the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road and there are still the soil and conditions for engendering capitalism. Viewed from the realm of the superstructure, the opportunist line of Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and their like will still keep on appearing within the Party, and they invariably will devise all ways and means to lead the peasants onto the evil road of capitalism. The landlord and the bourgeois classes will also make use of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, the ideology of the classes on the decline, to corrode the cadres and the masses and instigate capitalism. There is no possibility for the idea of private ownership formed on the foundation of private ownership over the course of more than 2,000 years to vanish by itself after the appearance of agricultural cooperation. All these are political and ideological sources engendering capitalism and the bourgeoisie.

Viewed from the economic base, there are still the vestiges of the system of private ownership in the means of production, and the socialist transformation of agriculture is still a long-term task. The private plots and the

domestic side occupations of the commune members are by nature the vestiges of individual economy based on small production. Under the condition of insuring the absolute superiority of the collective economy, the commune members are at the present stage permitted to work on their own during their free time and holidays. However, in the course of running their private plots, a section of the well-to-do peasants invariably compete with the collective for land, for labor and for fertilizer, thereby weakening the collective economy and developing capitalism.

The system of collective ownership by the working people has still not been raised to the system of ownership by the whole people, and there are still differences in the ownership of the means of production among the various collective units and in the criterion of renumeration for work points and "the 'bourgeois right' continues to prevail as long as products are divided 'according to the amount of labor performed'" among individual commune members. The existence of the bourgeois right is an important economic base engendering the new bourgeoisie. The commodity system and monetary exchange are still practiced during the socialist period and the bourgeois idea of making money and getting rich is bound to affect and corrode the minds of people, especially the affluent and relatively affluent peasants who are still affected by strong tendencies toward capitalism. Therefore, if people like Lin Piao come to power, they would foster and extend through various channels the soil and conditions for engendering capitalism, and a section of the rich peasants evolving from the small producers would step onto the road of exploiting the surplus labor of others without compensation, and the result would be "the enrichment of one family at the expense of one thousand households," a small number of people would rise to become the new bourgeoisie while the overwhelming majority of people would be under capitalist exploitation, and the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants would have to undergo another round of suffering. Therefore, we must learn well and master the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat through linking up theory with practice, and recognize that after the collectivization of agriculture, the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and rightists who have not been properly reformed have never ceased their activities, that the spontaneous trend toward capitalism still constantly rear its head in the countryside, and that the struggle between those adhering to the socialist orientation and those taking the capitalist road in the collective economy has still to go on for a long time.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "Before a brand-new social system can be built on the site of the old, the site must be swept clean. Invariably, remnants of old ideas reflecting the old system remain in the people's minds for a long time, and they do not easily give way." In the countryside, the socialist system of collective ownership has been set up by transforming this kind of system of private ownership of the small producer individual economy. Remnants of old ideas reflecting the system of private ownership based on small production will also remain in people's minds for a long time to form a stubborn old force of habit that will weaken and undermine the socialist collective economy. In our production brigade, some maxims and rhymes reflecting the remnants of ideas of small production still have a

rather serious impact on the masses. The facts have vividly told us that after the victory of agricultural cooperation, the remnants of the old ideas of small production have not vanished but are rotting in our midst and poisoning us with their stench.

Chairman Mao points out, "The serious problem is the education of the peasantry." In order to lead the peasants to advance incessantly along the socialist road, the proletariat must grasp class struggle in the ideological sphere, persevere in educating the peasants and "struggling against the workers who themselves also suffer from the shortcoming and discrepancy of regularly dragging the proletariat backward," devote our time and energy toward wiping out ideological traces of small production left over from the old society, and overcome the spontaneous tendency toward capitalism. This is a long and arduous task for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The overwhelming majority battling on the forefront of agriculture want to make revolution and take the capitalist road. Especially after the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, many of the rural cadres are glowing with spirit as they lead the masses to launch the movement for "learning from Tachai in agriculture," and take the socialist road. However, it should also be seen that some old cadres in the leading bodies at the basic level in the countryside are peasants from the old society who still bear the old traces of small production in thinking. Although some of the new cadres born in the new society have grown up under the red flag, yet influenced by the force of habit of small production, they are also stamped with the brand of small production in thinking. However, the idea of small production in their minds often form an important breech through which the class enemies can befriend and corrode them. Because of this, if the rural cadres do not make every effort to transform their own outlook, do not make the most radical rupture with the traditional old ideas of small production and do not raise their simple class feeling to the awareness of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, they will not be able to lead the masses in firmly following the socialist road but will slide onto the evil road of capitalism and become new bourgeois elements. The lesson of the all-round restoration of capitalism in the collective farms of the Soviet Union is a very good teaching material by negative example. We rural cadres at the grassroot level must read and study seriously, learn to understand the basic principle that small production engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie by linking up theory with practice, clarify the question of why it is necessary to exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, diligently transform our world outlook and set the pace as models in restricting the bourgeois right, and be vanguard fighters in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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DEMOCRACY

Two Kinds of Fundamentally Antagonistic Democracy

- Some understanding in the study of "The State and Revolution"

by

the Reading Class of the Trade Union of the
Shanghai Municipal Instruments Bureau

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 24, 1975)

Marxism holds that democracy is a form of the state. Democracy with its clearcut class attributes provides the ruling class with the democratic right to exercise dictatorship over the oppressed class by violence. This stands for the two aspects of a question. "Democracy for an insignificant minority, democracy for the rich--that is the democracy of capitalist society." Democracy under the dictatorship of the proletairat means "democracy for the vast majority of the people, and suppression by force of the exploiters and oppressors of the people." For the two different kinds of society and the two classes, there are two kinds of fundamentally antagonistic democracy. The dividing line is sharp and clear.

The new Constitution adopted by the 4th National People's Congress has stipulated extensive democratic rights for the working class and the broad masses of laboring people, given concentrated embodiment to the fundamental interests of the proletariat, conveyed the common aspirations of the people of all nationalities in the country, and provided effective safeguards for the broad masses of the people to participate in the management of the state as its masters.

The proletarian democracy as reflected by the new Constitution of our country is the most extensive democracy and cannot possibly be found in any bourgeois countries in the world. The 3rd article of the General Principles in the new Constitution stipulates: "All power in the People's Republic of China belongs to the people. The organs through which the people exercise power are the people's congresses at all levels, with deputies of workers, peasants and soldiers as their main body." In sharp contrast with the bourgeois constitutions, this stipulation is not something abstract and hollow, but the reflection of the actual power of our revolutionary people. This major event of the convening of the 4th National People's Congress is itself eloquent proof. The revision of the Constitution, the reform of the state institutions, the election of deputies, and other major problems had all been discussed again and again by the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. Of the 2,864 deputies present at the 4th National People's Congress, workers, peasants and soldiers accounted for 72 percent. A large number of outstanding elements among the workers, peasants and soldiers elite elements, women and youths who have been tempered and tested in the storms have stepped into leadership posts and shouldered heavy revolutionary burdens. This effectively

guarantees that our state power is firmly grasped in the hands of the proletariat and guarantees that the continuous flourishing and thriving proletarian revolutionary cause has no lack of successors. "We have been naught; we shall be all." The combat call from The Internationale and the revolutionary ideals of the fighters of the Paris Commune have become the reality of our state and been further developed.

The new Constitution has summed up the experience of the successive major class struggle and two-line struggles since the founding of the people's republic and affirmed this "new form of socialist revolution created by the masses of the people" marked by "airing one's views, contending and debating to the fullest extent and publicizing one's views in big-character posters." At the suggestion of Chairman Mao, the new Constitution has also stipulated the "freedom to strike" by the citizens. This has further enriched the content and further broadened the scope of the democratic rights enjoyed by the people of our country. This has fully reflected the unlimited trust placed by Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee on the revolutionary people, and manifested the unmatched superiority of our socialist system. These democratic rights are important weapons for combating revisionism and bureaucracy. In the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers have made use of the "four great" to penetratingly expose and criticize the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, and brought into play their great might in the struggle to safeguard the Party's basic line and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. By adhering to Marxism and correctly and fully making use of these rights, the broad revolutionary masses will surely make important contributions to the consolidation of the leadership of the Party over the state and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In capitalist society, no matter how many times the bourgeoisie harps on the tune of democracy, liberty, equality, and fraternity, the broad masses of laboring people are still in the enslaved position suffering from hunger and cold. Just as was pointed out by Lenin, "Owing to the conditions of capitalist exploitation, the modern wage slaves are so crushed by want and poverty that 'they cannot be bothered with democracy,' 'they cannot be be bothered with politics'; in the ordinary peaceful course of events the majority of the population is debarred from participation in public and political life." This is the essence of so-called "democratic rights" harped upon by the bourgeoisie.

Verbally making much of democracy but actually honing and sharpening the knife to practice the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie over the broad masses of laboring people--this is a common feature shared by the bourgeois "democratic" states and is also the basic characteristic of "the state of the whole people" advocated by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique. The great leader Chairman Mao has profoundly exposed the class essence of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique: "The Soviet Union of today is the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, the dictatorship of the big bourgeoisie, the German fascist type of dictatorship and the Hitler type of dictatorship. They have ruthlessly oppressed and exploited the laboring people of all nationalities in the Soviet Union, but give lip service to make

"democracy for the whole people," openly proclaim the use of "the state of the whole people" in substitution of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and cry at the top of their voice, "All for mankind and all for human happiness." All these are deceitful words. Behind these high-sounding tunes, the new bourgeoisie practices the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie in ruthlessly oppressing and exploiting the laboring people and lead an extremely profligate and dissolute life. To uphold these prerogatives and interests, it practices sanguinary fascist dictatorship over the laboring people: secret agents and secret police run wild, and reactionary laws and decrees crop up in an endless stream. Many revolutionary people are sent to concentration camps, "mental hospitals" and prisons. The whole of the Soviet Union is enveloped in a pall of counter-revolutionary White Terror. Therefore, in the Soviet Union, those really enjoying democracy are made up of only a handful of people of the privileged section of the bourgeoisie. The democratic rights won by the broad masses of laboring people through struggle under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin have been completely trampled underfoot by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique. Today, the Soviet people are waging a heroic struggle to seize back this right. The revisionist rule will not last long."

Out of the nature of the landlord and bourgeois classes, the Lin Piao anti-Party clique made a vain attempt to disrupt the democracy of the proletariat and subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat. They energetically tailed after Soviet revisionism and openly attacked the dictatorship of the proletariat as so-called "despotism" and cried, "Those who rule by virtue will thrive; those who rule by force will perish." In essence, they called for the practice of "benevolent government," "virtue" and democracy toward the landlord and bourgeois classes so as to restore their lost "paradise" and let the dynasty of the Chiang family and the dynasty of the Lin family go on stage with make-up and apply the blood-dripping butcher's knife once again to the necks of the laboring people. How vicious and malicious was their intent! The historical experience of the transformation of the first socialist state into social imperialism and the experiences of successive major class struggles since the founding of the people's republic show that failure to exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie will inevitably lead to a capitalist comeback. Therefore, in order to maintain and develop the democratic rights of the proletariat, the question of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie must be clearly understood. We must strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end.

Lenin pointed out that democracy's "forward development, i.e., toward communism, proceeds through the dictatorship of the proletariat, and cannot do otherwise, for the resistance of the capitalist exploiters cannot be broken by anyone else or in any other way." The practice of the dictatorship of the proletariat to suppress the resistance of the bourgeoisie is a fundamental safeguard for maintaining and developing proletarian democracy. Therefore, we should cherish and safeguard those democratic rights stipulated in the new Constitution, correctly and fully apply these rights in the penetrating criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and fight for the consolidation and the strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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PORT OF LUTA

Port of Luta Today

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Apr. 21, 1975)

the port of luta, tainted strongly with colonial features in old china, has been built into an important economic centre in northeast china in the past twenty years and more. the value of production for 1974 was 23 times that for 1949, the year of liberation.

the port of luta, embracing the cities of talien and lushun and five outlying counties made up of 93 islands, is located at the southern tip of the liaotung peninsula on the northern china coast. a population of four million resides within its area of 12,000 square kilometres.

imperialists occupied the port of talien for many decades, and plundered the resources of northeast china. the harbour's accommodations were then backward and working conditions appalling. ninety per cent of the loading and unloading was done by the labour of 50,000 chinese dockers.

after liberation the people's government rebuilt and expanded the harbour. its 12 wharves, up from a previous seven, can berth 50 vessels ranging from 5,000 to several tens of thousands of tons. its enlarged szuerhkou oil wharf, with a shipping capacity 340 times that of pre-liberation days, is much used now that china is self-sufficient in oil products and exporting oil. with eightyfive per cent of its loading and unloading mechanized' talien harbour is now a modern harbour completely run by chinese workers and technicians.

railways connecting the port with many parts of the country lead right up to the berths. while gantry cranes shift cargoes above, train, trucks and forklifts shuttle endlessly to and fro below. chinese pilots are guiding foreign vessels in or out of talien bay. the days are gone forever when foreign ships sailed freely in and out of the harbour while chinese vessels leaving or entering it had to be piloted by foreigners. after liberation the state trained a contingent of pilots from among the workers.

the port of talien has trade connections with 109 countries and regions abroad. every year it receives vessels from over 20 countries and about 20,000 visits from seamen of 70 nationalities.

under colonial rule luta's industries were mainly for processing and manufacture of parts; they could not produce a whole machine. now luta is a centre for shipbuilding and manufacture of railway rolling stock.

after liberation, the red flag shipyard was built out of a small dockyard set up more than seven decades ago. as china's shipbuilding industry developed, this yard became able to design and build ships of the 10,000-ton class using all domestic materials.

the talien rolling stock plant has gone through similar changes. in old china it did only repairs and assembly. on the eve of liberation, the fleeing kuomintang reactionaries destroyed the shop buildings and machinery and burned all the technical data. after liberation the workers, as masters of the plant, restored production with amazing speed and carried out technical innovations in a big way. in october 1956, it produced china's first steam locomotive. during the great proletarian cultural revolution it produced china's first 4,000-horsepower diesel locomotive. the plant now specializes in the production of the latest types of locomotives.

luta's machinery industry makes automatic production lines of integrated machine tools, 4,900 kw. d.c. motors, and giant industrial bearings. chemical and textile industries are also taking shape.

with its 1,000 kilometres of coastline and 10,000 hectares of inland waters, luta is an important marine products centre. in 1962 the state started to construct a modern fishing harbour at the southern end of talien bay. five years later, it was a thriving fishing harbour and home of the luta marine products company. the company has four fleets for trawling, seining and deep-water seining. the 1974 catch more than doubled that for the year after construction of the harbour.

there were wide avenues and imposing buildings in the residential area for the foreign colonialists and their chinese compradors in the old city of talien. but there was another talien, the slums where the chinese working people lived -- wooden shacks without running water or sewerage crowded along mud roads.

since liberation the people's government has carried out large-scale construction. in areas traditionally inhabited by working people, there are many new apartment houses of three to five stories. the new buildings have a total floor space of 3,110,000 square meters. this is 75 per cent of the floor space at the time of liberation. at szuerhkou, a former slum, now stand some 80 multi-story apartment buildings with gas,

running water, electricity and steam heat. the average rent is between three and five per cent of a working family's income. during the cultural revolution the city of talien built a 27-km.-long sewerage system which takes a third of the city's treated sewage into the countryside to irrigate 2,000 hectares of farmland.

downtown talien is clothed in green. its 300 kilometres of streets are lined with poplars, willows and chinese parasol trees. gingko and ash trees add to the greenery. the city has 13 public parks and 38 smaller squares amid the streets.

talien has always been a farmous coastal summer resort, but in the past only the colonialists and high officials could enjoy it. after liberation the government built many sanatoriums along the beautiful coast and on the wooded mountain-sides facing the sea. there are eight bathing beaches on the pohai and yellow sea coasts.

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

More Peking School Graduates Settle in Countryside

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 22, 1975)

more than 30,000 school graduates from peking have recently gone to settle in its suburban rural areas.

they have earnestly studied chairman mao's important instruction concerning theory and expositions by marx, engels and lenin on the dictatorship of the proletariat and understood that their going to the countryside would help to narrow the differences between workers and peasants, between town and country, between mental and manual labour, to restrict bourgeois right and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat for realizing the lofty goal of communism.

all graduates of the senior class of the peking no. 62 middle school applied for settling in rural areas. they rebutted lin piao's reactionary slander that sending educated young people to the countryside is "reform through forced labour in a disguised form" and the doctrines of confucius and mencius that "he who excels in learning can be an official".

the young people are determined to break with age-old ideas and train themselves into successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution in the three revolutionary movements of class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment.

six graduates of the no. 164 middle school volunteered to settle in a production brigade deep in the mountain. before they settled down, they climbed the mountain to visit poor and lower-middle peasants and educated young people there so as to get themselves mentally prepared for hardships.

many cadres in peking encouraged their children to settle in the rural areas. yang yi, a leading cadre at the headquarters for mechanization of coal faces under the ministry of the coal industry, said, "young people going to the countryside is a socialist innovation. we revolutionary cadres and communist party members should support them." he presented his daughter, a senior middle school graduate leaving for the settlement, with the "selected works of mao tsetung" and subscribed for her the "red flag" journal. he urged her to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought.

leading organizations in the suburban areas as well as the poor and lower-middle peasants have done a lot of work preparing to accommodate the young people. the school graduates were honoured at meetings of welcome. many production brigade party branches acquainted them with facts of local class struggle and struggle between the two lines, of the movement to learn from the national pace-setting tachai production brigade, and long-term plans for local development.

OVERSEAS CHINESE

Kwangchow Fair Gives Reception for Taiwan Compatriots and Representatives of Overseas Chinese in Japan

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 21, 1975)

china's export commodities fair gave a reception yesterday afternoon in honour of the compatriots of taiwan province origin and representatives of japan-based overseas chinese who are here attending the fair.

present at the reception were lin li-ming, chairman of the china export commodities fair and vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, lo fan-chun and cheng shao-kang, vice-chairmen of the fair, lin hsi, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and lin liang-tsai, leading member of the kwangchow branch of the taiwan democratic league.

po jen, vice-chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents, and chang liao fu-yuan, president of the osaka chinese residents federation, were among the more than 40 compatriots of taiwan province origin and representatives of japan-based overseas chinese coming from kobe, yokohama, kagoshima, shikoku, sapporo, aichi and gunma.

many of them voiced their burning desire for the liberation of taiwan and the unification of the motherland. they said that taiwan is part of china's sacred territory and that they will make every endeavour to liberate taiwan.

speaking at the reception, lin li-ming pointed out that the domestic and international situation is developing in a direction more and more favourable to our struggle to liberate taiwan. he said: "it is the consistent policy of our party and government that all patriots belong to one big family, whether they come forward early or late. in the excellent situation prevailing at home and abroad, the people of taiwan province, who have a glorious tradition of anti-imperialism and patriotism, will surely expand their struggle for the great cause of liberating taiwan and unifying the motherland. let us strive to attain this lofty goal."

later, they attended a performance by the central philharmonic society. the song "taiwan compatriots, our kith and kin" was greeted with stormy applause.

SPRING FARMING

Busy Spring Farming in East China Province

(NCNA-English Foochow, Apr. 21, 1975)

commune members in east china's fukien province are going all out in the current spring farming season with a view to achieving another rich harvest this year on top of the consecutive good harvests in the past few years. the 226,000 hectares of wheat, barley, broad beans and peas are being harvested while the sowing of sugar-cane, peanuts and soyabeans on 66,000 hectares is in the main completed. transplanting of early rice is now in full swing.

a leading member of the provincial agricultural department said: "the province's grain output last year was 150 per cent higher than in 1949, the year of liberation. there are signs of another rich harvest this year."

the current movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat has imbued the peasants with greater revolutionary enthusiasm. since last winter, they have reclaimed 14,600 hectares of land and added another 37,000 hectares to the fields that give stable high yields irrespective of drought or waterlogging. this year's farm improvement projects surpass those of last year in terms of quantity and quality. from last winter through this spring, 6,500 kilometres of paths accessible to tractors have been built, providing more favourable conditions for mechanized farming.

lin wang-ken, party secretary of the chiaomei people's commune in lunghai county, said: "last year our commune's grain output, including two crops of rice and one of wheat, averaged 10.5 tons per hectare. we are striving to get 12 tons this year. the spring crops have yielded more than last year's, laying a good foundation for attaining our goal."

the province's industrial departments are making efforts to produce more chemical fertilizer in support of farm production. the communes and production brigades are also making chemical fertilizer with indigenous methods, actively accumulating farmyard manure and tapping other manure resources. nearly 15 million tons of chemical, bacteria and farmyard fertilizers were produced in march alone.

communes and production brigades in the province have bought more tractors, threshers and other farm machinery. commune members in the hilly areas this year nursed rice seedlings under plastic covers or in hot-houses to begin early-rice transplanting two weeks earlier than usual.

TEA CULTURE

Central China Commune Picks Spring Tea

(NCNA-English Changsha, Apr. 21, 1975)

since early this month, women members of the shaoshan people's commune in central china's hunan province have been busy picking tender tea leaves on what were once barren hills.

shaoshan is the home village of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people.

the "shaofeng tea" grown here is known for its fragrant aroma and bright colour, and ranks among hunan's best. before liberation, just a few tea shrubs scattered around houses or by the side of farmland in the area. after liberation, especially after the people's commune was set up, the peasants made efforts to expand tea growing self-reliantly while increasing grain production in line with chairman mao's instruction "more and more hillside tea-gardens should be opened up in future".

defying bitter cold and driving snow in winter 1963, several hundred commune members worked hard for several months to open a tea plantation covering five hills. they picked tea leaves for the first time in 1968. the tea acreage has now been expanded to 40 hectares as against 13 at the beginning.

in an effort to build up the tea-gardens, the commune members dug a pond which has a storage capacity of 1,600 cubic metres, complete with 600 metres of irrigation ditches and 800 metres of pipes. they also set up pigsties and accumulated farmyard manure to raise the fertility of the soil.

a tea-processing shop equipped with 18 machines was established to replace all the manual labour involved. this raised efficiency and guaranteed the quality. tea output increased steadily, last year's being more than 14 times the 1968 figure.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 21, 1975)

an algerian delegation led by tayebi mohamed belhadj, member of the algerian revolutionary council, minister of agriculture and agrarian reform and president of the national commission of the agrarian revolution, arrived here by train this afternoon on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of sha feng, chinese minister of agriculture and forestry.

among those welcoming the delegation at the railway station were minister sha feng and leading members of departments concerned.

present at the railway station were algerian ambassador to china mohamed messaoud kellou and some members of the delegation who had arrived here earlier.

present were diplomatic envoys of some arab and african countries to china.

Chinese Minister of Agriculture and Forestry
Fetes Algerian Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 22, 1975)

chinese minister of agriculture and forestry sha feng gave a banquet this evening in honour of the algerian delegation led by tayebi mohamed belhadj, member of the algerian revolutionary council, minister of agriculture and agrarian reform and president of the national commission of the agrarian revolution.

chinese vice-minister of agriculture and forestry hao chung-shih and leading members of departments concerned were present at the banquet.

present were algerian ambassador to china mohamed messaoud kellou and embassy officials.

the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship. in his speech, minister sha feng said: "both china and algeria are developing countries, belonging to the third world. our two peoples have

always sympathized with and supported each other in the protracted struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism." he noted that the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries have been developing steadily on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence and that the official visit to china by president boumedienne last year made a major contribution to the development of such relations. he expressed the belief that minister tayebi's visit will further promote the fraternal friendship between the people and agricultural and forestry circles of china and algeria.

in reply, minister tayebi paid warm tribute to the militant friendship the algerian and chinese people have forged during their common struggle. he said: "the people of our two countries have made great sacrifices in the prolonged bloody fight against foreign occupationists and reactionary forces. as soon as our two peoples won victory, they plunged themselves into a difficult battle for development by their own strength." "the first impression we have got from our visit to your country," he said, "is the enhancing friendship that transcends the boundaries to link our two countries together. president boumedienne's visit last year confirmed at the summit level the militant and active unity of the two countries." "through direct contacts and exchange of visits, the friendship between the people of our two countries have been strengthened," he added.

the algerian delegation left peking by train later this evening to visit other parts of china.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Vice Premier Chi Teng-kuei and Prime Minister Tindemans Continue Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 21, 1975)

chinese vice-premier chi teng-kuei continued talks with the prime minister of the kingdom of belgium leo tindemans here this afternoon.

Belgian Prime Minister and Madame Tindemans
Attend Soiree in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 21, 1975)

leo tindemans, prime minister of the kingdom of belgium, madame tindemans and other distinguished belgian guests attended a soiree here today. the soiree was sponsored by the peking municipal revolutionary committee in honour of prime minister and madame tindemans on the occasion of their visit to china.

accompanying the distinguished guests at the soiree were ulanfu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, ho ying, vice-foreign minister, hao liang, a leading member of the ministry of culture, ma jen-hui, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, yang shou-shan, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and li lien-pi, chinese ambassador to belgium. jacques groothaert, belgian ambassador to china, madame groothaert, embassy officials and other belgian friends in peking also attended.

at the soiree, the china art troupe gave a programme of songs, dances and instrumental music. two belgian music pieces were played on pipa, a zither-like instrument. it was warmly applauded by the distinguished guests. at the end of the performance, prime minister and madame tindemans, foreign minister renaat van elslande and madame van elslande and other distinguished guests went on stage in the company of n.p.c. vice-chairman ulanfu and others, shook hands with the performers to congratulate them on the success of the evening. they presented them with a basket of flowers.

this morning, prime minister and madame tindemans and other distinguished guests visited the palace museum and an exhibition of archaeological finds in the company of wang yeh-chiu, director of the state administrative bureau of museums and archaeological data, and wu chung-chao, curator of the palace museum. they then drove to the central institute for nationalities, where they were warmly received by yang shou-shan, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, li li, chairman of the institute revolutionary committee, and worker-peasant-soldier students. they visited an exhibition and a library, observed classroom activities in the languages department and attended a programme of minority nationality songs and dances given by students of the art department.

madame tindemans, madame van elslande and others also visited the peking art handicraft workshop and the peking children's hospital in the last two days.

Belgian Prime Minister Gives Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 22, 1975)

prime minister of the kingdom of belgium leo tindemans gave a banquet here this evening in the great hall of the people.

present at the banquet were vice-premier chi teng-kuei; vice-premier wu kuei-hsien; vice-chairmen of the standing committee of the national people's congress nieh jung-chen and ulanfu; member of the n.p.c. standing committee lin chiao-chih; leading members of departments concerned ma wen-po, ho ying, chou hua-min, yu mei, hsia chih-hsu, hao liang, ma jen-hui, yang shou-shan and wang yao-ting; and chinese ambassador to belgium li lien-pi.

present were madame tindemans, belgian foreign minister renaat van elslande and madame van elslande and other distinguished belgian guests, belgian ambassador to china jacques groothaert and madame groothaert, officials of the belgian embassy and other belgian friends in peking.

prime minister leo tindemans spoke first at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship. he said that the exchanges of views he and his party have had in the past few days with chairman mao tsetung, chairman chu teh, premier chou en-lai and vice-premier chi teng-kuei "have entirely justified our anticipation".

"the present period is marked by profound changes that effect entire mankind," the belgian prime minister pointed out. "at a time when many old habits have to be reconsidered, it would be illusory to think that reason, moderation and mutual understanding will easily prevail. we should, therefore, base our action fully on realism."

prime minister tindemans added, "we know that peace cannot be assured without active solidarity with our neighbours and our friends. if one is not on guard, the absence of combats can hide covered conquests and inacceptable subordinations."

he said, "our primary concern in this regard is to establish the union of european peoples within this generation. the task is certainly long and difficult, because the question is to conciliate the diversities resulting from a long history and to build our union by free consent. the growing perception everywhere in europe of the deep-rooted logic of our history and the necessities resulting from new circumstances in which we are placed, gives me the conviction that this

task can be satisfactorily accomplished. our obstination will not fail, and we can find, with our european friends, means to overcome all the obstacles on the road to this objective."

prime minister tindemans said, "europe naturally maintains close and daily relations with all parts of the world and, above all, the countries of the mediterranean and of africa. our effort, apart from already given to the indispensable european union, is devoted from now on to the setting up of a new type of relations between our country and those on other continents." he added, "we estimate that europe's best contribution to the maintenance of peace should take the form of mutually beneficial arrangements based on perfect equality of nations, which assure one and all security of their economic transactions and reinforcement of their political independence."

the belgian prime minister said, "our talks give me the feeling that our approach to european and world problems is well understood by the government of the people's republic of china; and here i find a great source of encouragement and satisfaction. as regards our bilateral relations, there open to us very encouraging perspectives for the further development of our trade, technical, cultural and scientific exchanges. let us strive together for their realization."

in his speech, vice-premier chi teng-kuei said, "the past few days are memorable days in the annals of the relations between our two countries. the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung met with messrs. prime minister and minister of foreign affairs and had a friendly conversation with them. chairman chu teh of the standing committee of the national people's congress and premier chou en-lai also met with mr. prime minister and other distinguished belgian guests. our two sides exchanged views on international questions of common interest and bilateral relations in a friendly atmosphere. and our ministers of foreign affairs signed a maritime agreement and an air transport agreement between china and belgium. all this has further deepened our mutual understanding and strengthened the relations between our two countries."

on the european question, vice-premier chi teng-kuei said, "mr. prime minister said that the european peoples should above all give attention to ensuring their security and independence, and advocated the unity of european countries to this end. we appreciate these words by your excellency. we also hope that you in europe will get united. we will be happy to find europe getting strong."

he asked prime minister tindemans to convey, upon his return home, the friendly regards of the chinese government and people to the belgian government and people.

prime minister and madame tindemans and other distinguished belgian guests this morning visited the great wall and ting ling, one of the ming tombs, in the company of vice-foreign minister ho ying. foreign minister renaat van elslande this afternoon visited an airraid shelter in the company of yang shou-shan, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Vice Minister of Public Health Meets Canadian Nurses' Tour

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 21, 1975)

chinese vice-minister of public health huang shu-tse this morning met and had a friendly talk with the canadian nurses' tour led by miss mabel langstaff.

the canadian nurses' tour arrived in peking on april 15. while in peking, it visited a hospital, a rural people's commune and factories and toured places of historical interest.

the canadian friends left peking this afternoon to visit other parts of the country.

CHINA AND ITALY

Italy-China Friendship Activities in Italy

(NCNA-English Rome, Apr. 20, 1975)

a six-day "italy-china friendship day" jointly sponsored by the italian association for cultural and friendly relation with the people's republic of china, the municipal government of siena and other organizations in siena ended today.

during these days, "azalea mountain", "a 2,000-year-old tomb excavated" and some other chinese films were shown and over 90 photos showing the great achievements of the chinese people during the revolutionary

wars and in the socialist revolution and construction were exhibited. the films and photos were warmly welcomed by italian friends, many of whom also attended lectures and a forum on china's culture and education.

earlier, between april 5 and 12, the italian association for cultural and friendly relation with the people's republic of china and the municipal government of pistoia held an "italy-china friendship week", during which "the red detachment of women", "acupuncture anaesthesia" and other chinese films were shown and photos reflecting the status of women in new china were exhibited to the warm welcome of the masses of the city.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Semi-Conductor Scholars Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 21, 1975)

liu yin, vice-president of the chinese society of electronics, this evening gave a dinner for professor susumu nanba of osaka university, japan, and mrs. nanba, and professor tadatugu ito of waseda university, and mrs. ito.

present were teng kuo-chun, leading member of a chinese department concerned, and japanese friends in peking including toshiko fukutomi.

the japanese guests arrived here yesterday on a visit to china and for academic exchanges at the invitation of the chinese society of electronics.

Noted Japanese Figures Call for Inclusion of Anti-Hegemonism in Japan-China Treaty

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 21, 1975)

noted japanese figures have urged that opposition to hegemonism, which was defined in the japan-china joint statement, should be included in the proposed japan-china treaty of peace and friendship.

in an article published in "japan and china", organ of the national headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), commentator takeo arai pointed out that it is natural to include in the japan-china peace

and friendship treaty the two principles -- the five principles of peaceful co-existence, and neither japan nor china should seek hegemony and each country is opposed to efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony in the asia-pacific region -- because these principles are correct.

in a recent article carried in the weekly "fujinminshu shimbun", woman activist suganuma hisami noted that hegemonism pursued by the two superpowers "is bringing disasters to japan".

she stressed the importance of not seeking but fighting against hegemonism in the asian and pacific region. "as a task for the entire japanese people, every kind of activities should be carried out to bring about the early conclusion of a peace and friendship treaty," she said.

reizo amamiya, director general of the osaka headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), told a mass rally recently that the most important task facing the japanese and chinese peoples is to bring about the early conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty to which the expression of anti-hegemonism should be added in line with the spirit of the japan-china joint statement.

"we should strive to make the friendly relations between the japanese and chinese peoples last from generation to generation," he said in conclusion.

Kenzoo Nakajima and Other Japanese Friends Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 21, 1975)

kenzoo nakajima, director-general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, and three others left here for home by air today at the end of a friendly visit to china.

they were seen off at the airport by chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned, including liu ching-tang, wang yeh-chiu, lin lin, liu hsi-lin, wang hsiao-yun and hsu yin-sheng.

Chang Hsiang-shan Fetes Japanese Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 22, 1975)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, gave a luncheon today in honour of the japanese friendship delegation of the japan-china workers' exchange association with tomitaro kaneda, secretary general of the association, as the leader, toshio yamamoto as the deputy leader and toshio arai as the secretary general.

present at the banquet were wang ching-ju, vice-chairman of the peking municipal trade union council, and leading members of departments concerned, including han hsi-ya and chien ta-tung.

prior to the banquet, chang hsiang-shan met with all members of the delegation and had a friendly talk with them.

the japanese delegation arrived in peking yesterday for a friendly visit to china by invitation.

Delegation of Japan-China Joint Trade Committee Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 22, 1975)

the delegation of the japan-china joint trade committee led by masuo takashima left here for home in separate groups today and yesterday after attending the first session of the china-japan joint trade committee.

present at the airport to see them off were hsi yeh-sheng, department director in the ministry of foreign trade, wu shu-tung, deputy department director in the ministry, heishiro ogawa, japanese ambassador to china, and kensuke yanagiya, minister of the japanese embassy here.

CHINA AND KOREA

Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping and Comrade Kim Il Sung Continue Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 21, 1975)

comrade teng hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, and comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and president of the democratic people's republic of korea, continued talks in a warm atmosphere of revolutionary friendship and militant unity here this afternoon.

President Kim Il Sung Visits Peking Vinylon Fibre Mill

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 21, 1975)

comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and president of the democratic people's republic of korea, and the d.p.r.k. party and government delegation he is leading visited the peking vinylon fibre mill this morning in the company of wu teh, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and received a warm welcome from the workers.

since its inception in 1963, the mill has sent groups to korea on several occasions to study at the february 8 vinylon allied complex. likewise, korean comrades-in-arms have also come to this mill to exchange experience. the chinese and korean workers have thus forged ties of profound friendship through friendly contacts. the presence of president kim il sung at the mill today was a source of great joy and encouragement to the chinese workers.

the peking vinylon fibre mill today was alive with warm expressions of friendship between the people of china and korea. red banners were seen everywhere in the mill, coloured streamers were strung across evergreen cypress trees, and slogans of welcome and paintings by the workers were put up in and outside the factory buildings. when president kim il sung and other korean comrades arrived, party secretary wu su and other leading members of the mill greeted

them with warm handshakes. the workers waved bouquets and national flags of china and korea and shouted slogans to warmly welcome the comrades-in-arms from the heroic land of korea.

president kim il sung and other korean comrades-in-arms inspected the whole process of vinylon production. president kim il sung inquired about the production in the course of the visit. leading members of the mill told the korean comrades that during the great proletarian cultural revolution, a three-in-one combination group was formed with the workers as the main body plus cadres and technicians. it made a series of innovations on the technology and the equipment, resulting in a considerable increase in the output. president kim il sung congratulated the workers on their achievements and cordially encouraged them to win still greater successes in the future.

at the end of the visit, leading members of the mill presented vinylon products to the korean party and government delegation. president kim il sung reciprocated by presenting the mill with gifts.

officials of the korean embassy in peking were also on the visit.

hsieh hsin-ho, vice-minister of light industry, was also with the korean comrades on the visit.

comrades kim dong gyu, o jin u, pak sung chul, ho dam, and other members of the party and government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea toured the summer palace this afternoon in the company of li su-wen, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and yang cheng-wu, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army.

DPRK Party and Government Delegation Led by President Kim Il Sung Leaves Peking for Nanking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 22, 1975)

comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and president of the democratic people's republic of korea, and the party and government delegation of the d.p.r.k. he is leading left here by special plane this morning for a visit to nanking in the company of comrade teng hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council.

members of the korean party and government delegation leaving on the trip to nanking were kim dong gyu, o jin u, pak sung chul, chon mun sop, ho dam, o guk ryol and hyun jun keuk.

seeing them off at the airport were chinese party and state leaders and leading members of departments concerned yao wen-yuan, chi teng-kuei, chen hsi-lien, keng piao, li chiang, fang yi and yang cheng-wu.

present also were members of the korean party and government delegation kye ung tae and chong song nam, officials of the korean embassy and other korean comrades in peking.

also accompanying the korean comrades on their visit to nanking are chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee shen chien, chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan and department directors in the ministry of foreign affairs ko hua and chu chuan-hsien.

President Kim Il Sung Arrives in Nanking at Head of Korean Party and Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Nanking, Apr. 22, 1975)

the party and government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea led by comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and president of the democratic people's republic of korea, arrived here from peking by special plane this morning in the company of comrade teng hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council.

full of profound sentiments for the korean people, thousands upon thousands of local people turned out to give a warm and ceremonious welcome to the distinguished guests from china's close neighbour.

arriving were members of the korean party and government delegation: kim dong gyu, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, secretary of the w.p.k. central committee and vice-president of the d.p.r.k.; o jin u, member of the political committee of the w.p.k. central committee, secretary of the w.p.k. central committee and chief of the general staff of the korean people's army; pak sung chul, member of the political committee of the w.p.k. central committee and vice-premier of the administration council of the d.p.r.k.; chon mun sop, alternate member of the political committee of the w.p.k. central committee and colonel general of the korean people's army; ho dam, member of the w.p.k. central committee, vice-premier of the administration council and minister of foreign affairs of the d.p.r.k.; o guk ryol, member of the w.p.k. central committee and commander of the air force of the korean people's army; and hyun jun keuk, alternate member of the w.p.k. central committee and d.p.r.k. ambassador to china.

the distinguished korean guests were greeted at the airport by peng chung, first secretary of the kiangsu provincial committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee; wu ta-sheng, chiang ko and chao kuei-hsiang, leading members of the c.p.c. kiangsu provincial committee and the provincial revolutionary committee; ting sheng, commander of the nanking units of the chinese people's liberation army, liao han-sheng, political commissar, and chien chun and hsiao yung-yin, deputy commanders; wang chu-pin, chen chin-hsin and wang chao-chuan, leading members of the c.p.c. nanking municipal committee and the nanking municipal revolutionary committee; and leading members of the departments concerned of kiangsu province, the p.l.a. nanking units and nanking city.

accompanying the delegation to nanking are also chiao kuan-hua, chinese minister of foreign affairs, and shen chien, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee.

nanking in springtime was in a festive mood today with red flags fluttering in the breeze and songs drifting everywhere. at 11:20, president kim il sung and other comrades on the korean party and government delegation, escorted by comrade teng hsiao-ping, alighted from the plane amid cheering and the beating of drums and gongs. comrade peng chung and others went up to warmly shake hands with president kim il sung and the other korean comrades and exchanged greetings with them. when president kim il sung went round to meet the welcoming

crowd of more than 2,000 in company of comrades teng hsiao-ping and peng chung, the airport was a colourful scene of welcome. youngsters in their holiday best, performed traditional chinese and korean dances around an enormous basket of flowers which was inscribed with the words "warm welcome". people waved national flags of china and korea, bouquets and garlands, and shouted slogans to express the profound sentiments of the chinese people for the korean comrades. president kim il sung kept waving and clapping in acknowledgement.

president kim il sung and the other korean comrades then drove to the city proper in the company of comrades teng hsiao-ping and peng chung. the several-kilometre-long arrival route was bedecked with welcome slogans and colourful banners. many people gathered along the route and clapped as the motorcade carrying the korean comrades-in-arms drove past. when the motorcade approached the drum tower square in the heart of the city, numerous balloons were released and young people and children presented the "welcome dance" and the "dance of bumper harvest". a big throng burst into slogan-shouting: "a warm welcome to president kim il sung exclamation" "firmly support the korean people in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland exclamation" and "long live the great friendship and militant unity of the people of china and korea exclamation" the whole square was filled with an air of jubilation.

Kiangsu Provincial Party Committee and Revolutionary Committee Give Banquet for President Kim Il Sung and Korean Party and Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Nanking, Apr. 22, 1975)

the kiangsu provincial committee of the communist party of china and the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and president of the democratic people's republic of korea and the party and government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea he is leading.

teng hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs, and shen chien, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, were present at the banquet.

fraternal sentiments between the people of china and korea prevailed throughout the banquet. comrade peng chung, first secretary of the kiangsu provincial party committee and chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, and comrade kim dong gyu, member of the party and government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and vice-president of the democratic people's republic of korea, made toasts at the banquet.

comrade peng chung extended the warmest welcome and highest esteem to respected comrade president kim il sung and the other korean comrades-in-arms on behalf of the kiangsu provincial party committee, the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee and the people of the province.

comrade peng chung warmly praised the heroic korean people who, under the wise leadership of president kim il sung and the workers' party of korea, adhering to the marxist-leninist line and holding high the red banner of the three great revolutionary movements -- ideological, technical and cultural, have made tremendous achievements in socialist revolution and construction and made important contributions to the struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism and in supporting the just cause of the people of various countries.

he said: "we are convinced that the militant friendship and revolutionary unity personally founded by the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and the korean people's great leader president kim il sung are eternal and evergreen."

responding, comrade kim dong gyu said: "entrusted by our respected and beloved leader comrade kim il sung, i first of all express our heartfelt thanks to you and, through you, to the kiangsu provincial committee of the communist party of china, the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee and the people of kiangsu province." "the extremely warm welcome given by the people of the city of nanking today," he stated, "demonstrates the high respect for and confidence in the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung and truly expresses the fraternal, friendly sentiments of the entire chinese people for the korean people. this is another forceful proof of the unbreakable militant friendship and unity of our two parties, two countries and two peoples." he paid a warm tribute to the achievements made by the people of the province in revolution and construction.

he said: "today, the korean people, under the wise leadership of the great leader comrade kim il sung, are vigorously carrying out grand-scale socialist

construction in order to fulfil ahead of time the six-year plan and occupy new heights of socialism and, at the same time, are putting up a staunch struggle for realizing the national aspiration -- the great cause of unifying the fatherland." "the fraternal chinese people," he continued, "have consistently rendered active support and assistance to our people in this just struggle. this is a tremendous inspiration to our people."

comrade kim dong gyu said: "the genuine internationalist friendship and relations of mutual assistance and cooperation that exist between our two countries are a reliable factor for opposing imperialism and achieving the ultimate victory of the cause of socialism at an early date." "the militant friendship and unity of our two peoples is indestructible by any force. it is eternal," he added.

this afternoon, president kim il sung and the other korean comrades toured the scenic area in nanking in the company of teng hsiao-ping, peng chung and other comrades.

CHINA AND MONGOLIA

Leader of Chinese Government Trade Delegation Returns to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 21, 1975)

chen chieh, leader of the chinese government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, returned here by train today after signing a protocol on the mutual supply of goods for 1975 between the governments of the people's republic of china and the people's republic of mongolia. deputy leader of the delegation han piao returned on the same train.

present at the railway station to meet them were vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min, and mongolian ambassador to china s. sosorbaram.

CHINA AND MOROCCO

Vice Premier Hua Kuo-feng Meets New Moroccan Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 21, 1975)

chinese vice-premier hua kuo-feng this evening met with new moroccan ambassador to china abderrahim harkett and had a friendly talk with him.

present on the occasion were chou chueh, acting director of the west asian and north african affairs department, and fu shun-ho, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Wool Delegation Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 21, 1975)

the seven-member wool delegation from new zealand led by j. clarke, chairman of the new zealand wool board, left here today to tour other parts of china.

the delegation arrived here on april 14 at the invitation of the china national textiles import and export corporation.

while in peking, the guests visited a factory, a rural people's commune, scenic spots and historical sites. they had business talks with the host corporation.

chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, met and had a friendly conversation with the delegation. new zealand ambassador to china w. bryce harland was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien, Prime Minister Bhutto Hold Talks

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Apr. 20, 1975)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, and zulfikar ali bhutto, prime minister of the islamic republic of pakistan, held talks at the prime minister's house here this afternoon.

the two sides exchanged views, in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, on the international situation, the further strengthening of the friendly relations between the two countries and other problems of common concern.

present on the chinese side were vice-minister of foreign affairs han nien-lung, chinese ambassador to pakistan lu wei-chao, deputy director of the asian department of the foreign ministry chang han-chih, deputy director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry liu hua, and chen yen, chang yu-yun and wang chun-kuei.

present on the pakistan side were minister of state for defence and foreign affairs aziz ahmed, foreign secretary agha shahi, director general of the foreign ministry m.a. jafri, and riaz m. khan and abdul fazal.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Holds Talks Again with Prime Minister Bhutto

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Apr. 21, 1975)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien held talks again today with pakistan prime minister z. a. bhutto, in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Pakistan Prime Minister Gives Banquet in
Honor of Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Apr. 21, 1975)

prime minister of pakistan zulfikar ali bhutto and his wife, gave a grand banquet at the state guest house here yesterday evening in honour of chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien and lin chia-mei on their official visit to pakistan.

present at the banquet were chairman of the senate khan habibullah khan, speaker of the national assembly sahibzada farooq ali, minister of the interior abdul quiyum khan, minister of food and agriculture sheikh mohammad rashid, minister of education abdul hafeez pirzada, minister of finance rana mohammad hanif, minister of law and parliamentary affairs malik meraj khalid, minister of communications mumtaz ali bhutto, minister of production rafi raza, minister of religious affairs maulana kausar niazi, minister of commerce meer afzal khan, minister of labour, health and social affairs hafizullah cheema, minister of state for defence and foreign affairs aziz ahmed, adviser to the prime minister akbar khan, chief of staff of the army general tikka khan, chief of staff of the navy vice-admiral mohammad shariff, chief of staff of the air force air marshal zulfikar ali khan, secretary of the foreign ministry agha shahi, secretary of the defence ministry fazal muqueem khan, and other senior officials and officers.

present at the banquet were chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs han nien-lung, chang han-chih, liu hua and other members of vice-premier li hsien-nien's party.

chinese ambassador to pakistan lu wei-chao and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy also attended the banquet.

prime minister bhutto and vice-premier li hsien-nien spoke at the banquet.

prime minister bhutto extended warm welcome to vice-premier li hsien-nien and his party on their visit to pakistan.

pakistan has found china to be a reliable friend and the friendship between pakistan and china is based on principles, he said.

"the people of pakistan cherish goodwill and support of the chinese people who have stood by them at all time of difficulty and need. the relations between

the people's republic of china and pakistan have endured the test of time and i am confident that our friendship will grow in strength in future as well."

"the world", the prime minister said, "is passing through a period of sharpening contradictions. the old forces of imperialism, exploitation and racism are still working but the determined struggle of the people everywhere against these evils is achieving victories day after day. the peoples of the third world are making valiant efforts to safeguard their national independence and territorial integrity and bending their energies towards the establishment of an equitable international economic order. pakistan fully supports these struggles and is indeed a participant in them."

referring to the situation in south asia, prime minister bhutto hoped that it will be possible to make further progress in the normalization of relations with bangladesh and india. however, this normalization has to be based on sovereign equality of states.

the prime minister said in conclusion, "we have no doubt that the firm stand taken by china on the basis of principles will continue to serve the cause of peace and stability in this area. it is in this context that we are determined to continue to consolidate the existing cooperation between our two countries in various spheres and to expand it further. we believe that our two countries have a common stake in the upholding of just causes and that our relationship is not only in the interest of our peoples but also serves the cause of peace in asia and the world."

vice-premier li hsien-nien expressed on behalf of the chinese government and people heartfelt gratitude for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded them by the pakistan government and people.

he said, pakistan is a great country, and her people have a glorious tradition of combating imperialism and colonialism. in recent years, under the leadership of prime minister bhutto, the government and people of pakistan have persistently safeguarded state sovereignty and national independence against foreign interference, sabotage and subversion and dealt heavy blows at the scheming activities of certain insidious people.

he said: "how gleeful the superpower and the expansionists were just three years ago, when they thought that after being dismembered by them pakistan would knuckle under the threat of force and never recuperate. but facts in the past three years and more have proved that they made a gross miscalculation. today under the leadership of prime minister bhutto, the pakistani people are more determined than ever to fight against

hegemonism and expansionism in defence of their national independence and state sovereignty, and they have built their country much better by working hard for her prosperity."

vice-premier li hsien-nien said: "the international situation characterized by great disorder under heaven is continuing to develop in a direction favourable to the people. countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution -- this tide of struggle is surging forward irresistibly and pounding away at colonialism, imperialism and big-power hegemonism. the third world countries are uniting ever more closely and playing an increasingly important role in international affairs. the struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples against israeli zionism is winning ever wider support throughout the world and has put the superpowers who meddle in the middle east question in an extremely difficult position. the third world countries are winning great victories in their struggle to protect national resources and oppose superpower plunder and exploitation. the recent situation in indochina is above all an excellent one. after fighting valiantly and stubbornly for five years, the cambodian people, on april 17, liberated phnom penh and won the decisive victory in their war of national liberation. to punish the nguyen van thieu clique for its criminal violations of the paris agreement, the south vietnamese people have counter-attacked resolutely and won brilliant victories. the victories of the cambodian and vietnamese peoples are a great encouragement to the people throughout the world.

"though currently the superpowers are enmeshed in inextricable political and economic crises, neither of them has given up its wild ambition of seeking world hegemony. they are engaged in intense rivalry in europe, the middle east, the indian ocean, the persian gulf, south asia and other parts of the world. every day, they talk about 'detente', 'security' and 'peace', but are in fact aggravating tensions and undertaking arms expansion and war preparations. with this unabated contention between the superpowers, the danger of a new world war is inevitably increasing, and the people of all countries must get prepared. we are, however, convinced that the destiny of mankind is not decided by the one or two superpowers but by the increasingly awakening people of all countries, and that in any case the future of the world is bright."

"superpower contention", he pointed out, "has also led to turmoil and unrest in south asia. the chinese government and people have always cherished friendship for the people of all countries in south asia. we hope that south asian countries can settle the issues between them through peaceful negotiations free from foreign interference and on the basis of equality,

mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, and that they will live in amity and not be taken in by the superpowers. the chinese government is ready to develop good-neighbourly relations with all south asian countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. we will continue to render resolute support to the people of the south asian countries in their just struggle against hegemonism and expansionism, to the proposal of the pakistan government for a nuclear-free-zone in south asia, to the struggle of the people of kashmir for self-determination, to the resistance of the people of sikkim against the naked annexation by the indian expansionists, to the just stand of his majesty the king of nepal in declaring nepal a zone of peace and to the positive proposal of the sri lanka government for making the indian ocean a zone of peace."

he said in conclusion, "china-pakistan friendship is a friendship based on principles and has withstood the test of storms and stress. it is a genuine friendship which no force on earth can undermine. the chinese government and people highly value and appreciate the manifold support and assistance rendered by pakistan in past years. our pakistani friends may rest assured that the chinese people will always remain reliable friends of the pakistani people."

the speeches of prime minister bhutto and vice-premier li hsien-nien were interrupted again and again by warm applause.

the banquet proceeded in a warm, friendly and cordial atmosphere. guests and hosts toasted repectedly to the steady consolidation and development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Gives Return Banquet in Pakistan

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Apr. 22, 1975)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, and lin chia-mei gave a return banquet at the chinese embassy here yesterday evening for pakistan prime minister zulfikar ali bhutto and begum bhutto.

present at the banquet were chairman of the senate khan habibullah khan, speaker of the national assembly sahibzada farooq ali, minister of the interior abdul

quiyum khan, minister of food and agriculture sheikh mohammad rashid, minister of education abdul hafeez pirzada, minister of finance rana mohammad hanif, minister of law and parliamentary affairs malik meraj khalid, minister of communications mumtaz ali bhutto, minister of production rafi raza, minister of religious affairs maulana kausar niazi, minister of commerce meer afzal khan, minister of labour, health and social affairs hafizullah cheema, minister of state for defence and foreign affairs aziz ahmed, deputy chairman of the senate tahir mohammad khan, deputy speaker of the national assembly ashraf khatoon abbasi, adviser to the prime minister akbar khan, chief of staff of the army general tikka khan, chief of staff of the navy vice-admiral mohammad shariff, chief of staff of the air force air marshal zulfikar ali khan, secretary of the foreign ministry agha shahi, secretary of the defence ministry fazal muqueem khan, and other senior officials and officers.

vice-premier li hsien-nien and prime minister bhutto spoke at the banquet.

vice-premier li hsien-nien said in his speech: "in the last two days we have made visits in islamabad and rawalpindi, and wherever we went we were accorded enthusiastic welcome and generous hospitality by the pakistan government and people. his excellency president fazal elahi chaudhry kindly met us. his excellency prime minister bhutto held talks with us in a cordial and friendly atmosphere on the international situation, on the further strengthening of the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries and on other matters of common interest, and satisfactory results have been achieved in these talks. all this fully demonstrates the mutual understanding and profound friendship existing between our two countries.

"we shall leave islamabad tomorrow to visit lahore, pakistan's ancient cultural centre, and karachi, your biggest city. i am confident that this visit will help to further consolidate and develop the traditional friendship between our two countries."

prime minister bhutto said in his speech: "today and yesterday we had occasion to exchange views with you on matters which concern both our countries. in accordance with mutual confidence and close friendly relations between china and pakistan, our discussions were held with cordiality and deep understanding."

he said: "i have greatly welcomed this opportunity of holding talks with you which is in conformity with the practice that has developed over years between us for keeping each other informed of the stand of our respective governments on international developments and reviewing bilateral relations at suitable intervals."

prime minister bhutto said: "we are fully satisfied with our discussions and feel that your visit to pakistan has carried further the abiding friendship that exists between pakistan and the people's republic of china."

vice-premier li hsien-nien and prime minister bhutto proposed toasts to the steady consolidation and growth of china-pakistan friendship, to the prosperity of the two countries and the well-being of the two peoples, and to the health of the leaders of the two countries.

the banquet proceeded in a warm, cordial and friendly atmosphere.

present at the banquet were chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, chinese ambassador to pakistan lu wei-chao and others.

CHINA AND UGANDA

Ugandan President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Kampala, Apr. 20, 1975)

president idi amin received and had a friendly talk with chinese ambassador to uganda ko pu-hai here on april 18.

CHINA AND US

Tour of Mayor's Committee on International Visitors of Washington D.C. to China Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 21, 1975)

yueh tai-heng, leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau, this evening met and feted the 22-member tour of the mayor's committee on international visitors of washington d.c. to china led by charles norberg.

the tour arrived in peking on april 19 after it visited kwangchow, shanghai, soochow and nanking. they will soon leave peking for home via kwangchow.

Chinese Archaeological Finds Exhibition Held in Kansas City, U.S.A.

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 21, 1975)

the archaeological finds exhibition of the people's republic of china was formally opened to the public yesterday at the nelson gallery -- atkins museum in kansas city, missouri, according to a report from that city.

some 9,000 people from missouri, kansas and other parts of the country saw the exhibition. they warmly welcomed and showed keen interest in the exhibits.

the 385 precious archaeological finds on show are part of the numerous relics unearthed since the founding of the people's republic of china, most of which were unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution. prior to its opening in kansas city, the exhibition had been held in washington for three and a half months.

the nelson gallery - atkins museum gave a preview of the exhibition for the american press on april 19. on the evening of the same day, the museum gave a party and a reception on the occasion of the formal opening of the exhibition.

among the more than 150 guests present at the party were william k. hitchcock, deputy assistant secretary of state for educational and cultural affairs, william h. gleysteen, deputy assistant secretary of state for east asian and pacific affairs, christopher bond, governor of missouri, wheeler, mayor of kansas city, ronald berman, chairman of national endowment for the humanities, r. bolling, congressman, presidents of some universities, directors of museums and personages from various circles.

present at the party were han hsu, deputy chief of the liaison office of the people's republic of china to the united states, other officials of the liaison office and personnel of the working group of the chinese exhibition.

on behalf of secretary of state kissinger, william hitchcock expressed warm welcome to all present at the party. he went on to say that the exhibition was an important step on the path of growing friendly relations between the chinese and american peoples. the exhibition fostered mutual understanding and goodwill between the two peoples, he pointed out.

in his speech, deputy chief han hsu thanked the workers of the museum for their painstaking preparation for the exhibition, and the american friends of various circles

for their support and cooperation. he expressed the conviction that the exhibition would make fresh and useful contribution to the mutual understanding and friendship between the chinese and american peoples.

in their speeches, sutherland, mcgreevy, and sickman of the nelson gallery - atkins museum expressed welcome for the exhibition at their museum and wished it success.

after the party more than 1,500 people from various circles saw the exhibition and then attended a reception given by the leaders of the museum. they highly praised the magnificent artistic level and historical value of the chinese relics.

the exhibition will be on show in kansas city until mid-june.

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CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO

Study the Theory of Revolution and Deepen the Criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius

by

the Committee of the Party General Branch of the No. 2 Workshop of the Shanghai Steel No. 5 Mill

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 22, 1975)

Recently, we organized the Party members and the masses to seriously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and further criticize the fallacies spread by Lin Piao to oppose the dictatorship of the proletariat. Everyone feels that the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius is a long-term combat task and is determined to arm himself with Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory so as to further push forward the deepening of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. With study giving impetus to criticism, and criticism in turn promoting study, a new wave of enthusiasm has emerged in the study movement throughout the workshop.

Criticize Lin Piao's Fallacies That Advocate "Final Victory: and Negate the Necessity of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

Everyone said that in the great proletarian cultural revolution, Lin Piao had disseminated a lot of sinister talk advocating "final victory." He said that "the renegades, enemy agents and capitalist roaders have all been rounded up" and that "the great cultural revolution has defeated all traditional concepts of several thousand years standing." And so on and so forth. The worker comrades commented that the release of these fallacies by Lin Piao was prompted by his vain attempt to negate the necessity of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Lenin pointed out that the dictatorship of

the proletariat "is necessary not only for the proletariat which has overthrown the bourgeoisie but also for the entire historical period which separates capitalism from 'classless' society, from communism." (Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. III, p. 200) We have studied this important statement by Lenin, and in conjunction with criticizing the fallacy that "the dictatorship of the proletariat is no longer necessary in the Soviet Union" advocated by Khrushchev, we have criticized the Soviet revisionist renegade clique's reactionary program for "peaceful co-existence," "peaceful emulation," "peaceful transition," "state of the whole people" and "Party of the whole people." Through criticism, we have seen clearly that Lin Piao's fallacies stood for the thorough betrayal of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and are the reprints of Khrushchev's fallacies pertaining to "three kinds of peacefulnesses and two wholes (三和两全). The workers indignantly said that Lin Piao's fallacies were prompted by a vain attempt to pave the way for revisionism and capitalist restoration. Lin Piao talked about "rounded up" for the purpose of shielding his anti-Party clique. He talked about "defeating" all traditional concepts for the purpose of shielding his using the moribund doctrines of Confucius and Mencius on the decline as an ideological weapon against the Party. Lin Piao's deceitful words have fully exposed the hideous features of his hostility toward the dictatorship of the proletariat.

For the purpose of further criticizing Lin Piao's fallacies, we have also studied a series of instructions given by Chairman Mao since the great proletarian cultural revolution. Whenever a great victory was won in the revolution, Chairman Mao always opportunely pointed out the need to guard against the danger of capitalist restoration and the importance of strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat. In 1967, during the January revolutionary storm in Shanghai, not long after the victory of the struggle to seize power, Chairman Mao again opportunely pointed out to the whole body of Party members and the people of the whole country: "It must not be thought that it will be possible to have peace free from trouble after one or two, three or four great cultural revolutions." "If a poor job is done, capitalist restoration is possible at any moment." In October 1968, after a great victory was won in the great proletarian cultural revolution, Chairman Mao again pointed out: "We cannot speak of final victory. It is wrong to speak lightly of the final victory of the revolution in our country." At the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Party Central Committee, after smashing Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary coup e 'tat, Chairman Mao again stressed that major two-line struggles might still have to be waged ten times, 20 times or 30 times. Recently, when great achievements were made in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, Chairman Mao once again admonished the whole Party to guard against revisionism and reminded us, "It would be quite easy for people like Lin Piao to push the capitalist system if they come to power." This series of important directives from Chairman Mao have repeatedly stressed the necessity of persisting in the dictatorship of the proletariat in the whole historical period of socialism, and they are a profound criticism of Lin Piao's "final victory" fallacy.

Everyone said: Every major victory won by us, as far as the attainment of the ultimate goal of communism is concerned, is a first step in the Long March. Thereore, we must not only be full of confidence for the future but

also keep a sober head. We must not only take note of the victories in struggle but also take note of the struggle after victories. Everyone said: Here, there are two fundamentally different kinds of "final victory" viewpoints. As taught by Chairman Mao, one of them is: "According to the Marxist-Leninist viewpoint, the final victory of a socialist state not only calls for the efforts of the proletariat and the broad masses of people of the country concerned, but also to wait for the victory of the world revolution, for the abolition of the system of the exploitation of man by man on the whole globe, thus leading to the emancipation of the whole of mankind." This is the Marxist viewpoint that guides us from victory to victory. But what Lin Piao called "final victory" is the revisionist viewpoint. Should we give credence to his fallacy and no longer persevere in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, we would throw away the great victories already won by us, and the laboring people would once again be enslaved.

Criticize Lin Piao's Fallacies That Distort the Tasks of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat and Advocate That "Political Power Means Power of Suppression"

In the past, when we criticized the reactionary fallacy that "political power means power of suppression" advocated by Lin Piao, we criticized the reactionary essence of Lin Piao in stripping political power of its class content in a vain attempt to change the dictatorship of the proletariat into the feudal-comprador-fascist dictatorship. Many comrades said: Lin Piao openly declared that "political power means power of suppression." Whom did he want to suppress? Through the criticism of the "Outline of Project '571'", we have ripped off his mask. Actually, he stealthily clamored for "granting political emancipation to all" landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries and bad elements. In advocating that "political power means power of suppression," Lin Piao in essence vainly attempted to restore capitalism, suppress the broad masses of laboring people in cold blood and make us laboring people go through the same hell and suffer all over again.

This time, through studying Chairman Mao's "On the People's Democratic Dictatorship," we have come to understand that we must further criticize the fallacy that "political power means power of suppression" from the aspect that Lin Piao had distorted and tampered with the nature and task of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Chairman Mao pointed out to us long ago that the dictatorship of the proletariat "to the antagonistic class is a tool of oppression, is violence and not something 'benevolent'." He also taught us, "Only in a state with people, can the people within the scope of the whole country and on a whole scale use democratic methods to educate and transform themselves to rid themselves of the influence of the reactionaries at home and abroad" and "remold their own bad habits and bad ideas acquired from the old society." After the study of this passage, we have been made to understand that the function of the dictatorship of the proletariat is not only to suppress the toppled class enemies at home and guard against aggression and subversion by imperialism and social-imperialism but also to wage struggle against the

newly emerging bourgeoisie. It must also use proletarian ideas to educate the people of the whole nation, to transform the bourgeois traditions, habits and practices left over from the old society. Only in this way can we effectively exercise all-round dictatorship over the borgeoisie, weaken and ultimately remove the soil on which the bourgeoisie depends for its existence and emergence.

In the course of study and criticism, some old workers brought the torn clothes they wore in the old society to the factory. They recounted their family history and the history of the old society stained with tears and blood, and criticized and repudiated Lin Piao's reactionary fallacies. The old workers said with deep understanding: In the past, we always thought that we had tasted bitterness as we grew up and had borne on our bodies scars because he had been cruelly beaten by the landlords and capitalists, but we did not see that our bodies still bore the "mud stain" of the old society. The broad masses of workers were determined to "bear firmly in mind the scars from wounds, get rid of the 'mud stain' and continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end."

Criticize Lin Piao's Crime in Vigorously Advocating "Material Incentives" in a Vain Attempt To Subvert the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

For the sake of criticizing the crimes and fallacies perpetrated and spread by Lin Piao to extend the bourgeois right so as to restore capitalism, we have seriously studied first of all the expositions by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on the restriction of bourgeois rights, thus clarifying the relations between the restriction of bourgeois rights and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Marx had pointed out: "Socialism is a declaration of continued revolution and is the realization of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Chairman Mao recently again instructed us: "Our country at present practices a commodity system, and the wage system is unequal too, there being the eight-grade wage system, etc. These can only be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat." In light of the reality of class struggle, everyone has come to understand deeply from many blood-curdling facts that to restrict or extend the bourgeois right is a major question of principle bearing on progress toward communism or regression to capitalism. If we do not restrict the bourgeois right, and the bourgeois right is instead allowed to restrict the development of socialism, the dictatorship of the proletariat would be toppled. The dictatorship of the proletariat is a powerful weapon for restricting the bourgeois right. Only by restricting the bourgeois right can we consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Lin Piao maliciously attacked our revolutionary measures for restricting the bourgeois right, and nonsensically said that this was "completely wrong." Flaunting the banner of "benevolent government" and "concern for the welfare of the masses," he peddled such trash as "egotism with multiple desires is a law," "material incentives," "inducement with office, emolument and favor," etc. Everyone is of the view that the claim that "egotism with multiple desires is a law" is out and out a law followed by the exploiting classes. The so-called "egotism with multiple desires" is bound to go after "high offices

and lucrative emoluments." When the exploiting classes have no power, they seek to contend for and even usurp power. Once they have power, they would use it to step up the oppression and exploitation of the laboring people. Politically and economically, they are bound to seek privileges in a big way. This is the "law" of the exploiting classes.

In the course of study and criticism, some comrades suggested that the words "materialism and material incentives" advocated by Lin Piao were deceptive by nature and could easily fool people. When criticizing it, the comrades found that Engels' criticism of the bourgeoisie hit the nail on the head. Engels said, "In the eyes of the bourgeoisie, there is nothing in this world unconnected with money, they themselves being no exception living as they do for money." (Collected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. II, p. 564) The Lin Piao anti-Party clique is this very kind of representative figure of the bourgeoisie "living for money." By citing the original remarks of Marx and Engels in criticizing Lin Piao, the criticism became increasingly penetrating as we got along in criticism. Everyone said: Lin Piao who described materialism as "material incentives" is actually what had long ago been strongly denounced by Engels as the one who "interprets materialism as gluttony, drunkenness, the lusts of the eyes, and of the flesh, vainglory, love of wealth, misery, avarice, profit-grabbing and stock-exchange swindling - in short, all the filthy vices in which he himself indulges in private." (Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. IV, p. 228) This has portrayed the very image of the revisionist chieftain Lin Piao. From politics to private life, he was a bourgeois version through and through, rotten to the core!

The emergence of large numbers of new persons and new deeds in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in our workshop gave a resounding box on the ear to the "material incentives" advocated by Lin Piao. Once, a travelling crane carrying a load of molten steel suddenly broke down. At the crucial moment of effecting emergency repairs, an old worker master inadvertently dropped his wrist watch to the floor from the 5-storey-high travelling crane. But this old master workman paid no attention at all to his own watch, and persisted in making emergency repairs. What he was after in so doing was definitely not any "material incentives." It was only a manifestation of the lofty ambition of the iron and steel workers for making more steel for the state and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. In the past few years, there appeared in our workshop many such new persons and new deeds marked by a show of public spirit and selflessness with consideration given to remuneration. These are all an effective criticism of the "material incentives" advocated by Lin Piao and company.

We linked the "material incentives" advocated by Lin Piao with Confucius' theory that "favors order others to do one's bidding" in criticism, and came further to see clearly the sinister purpose of Lin Piao in extending the bourgeois rights. Everyone pointed out that Confucius' "favors order others to do one's bidding" was a synonym of "money makes the mare go." He wanted to use money as a bait and minor favors to win over people in a vain attempt to wear out the revolutionary fighting spirit of the slaves and the newly emerging landlord class, make them forget their own fundamental interests, and attain the vicious aim of upholding and restoring the reactionary rule of

the slave-owner class on the decline. Lin Piao stepped into the shoes of Confucius and vainly tried to use money, material and other things to lure those people whose heads were crammed full of the idea of bourgeois right into following him, so as to make the "big and small devils" of the old and the new bourgeoisie drive the "mill" for restoring capitalism. The comrades said that in those years, Chih of Liuhsia, the leader of the slave uprisings, had sternly exposed the deceitful trick of Confucius who vainly attempted to use high offices and lucrative emoluments to disintegrate the insurgent army of the slaves. In the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers of our workshop, together with the working class of the whole municipality, by carrying forward the revolutionary spirit, have resolutely checked the evil wind of counter-revolutionary economism whipped up by the capitalist roaders, criticized the idea of bourgeois right with practical action and defended Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. These facts fully show that money could not buy over the revolutionary people nor save the reactionaries who are inevitably doomed to fail and perish.

In the course of study and criticism, we come to understand deeply that the study of Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory and the theory of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on the dictatorship of the proletariat is bound to give further impetus to the deepening of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. We clearly perceive that Lin Piao's aim in peddling the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius is for subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat. Everyone is of the view that only by studying theory well can we raise our awareness and that only with sharp eyes can we distinguish the white-boned devil.

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The Trick of "Inducement" and the Revisionist Line

by

Lo Ch'i-feng (罗奇峰)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 22, 1975)

"Inducement with office, emolument and favor" was revisionist secret jargon personally put down by Lin Piao in his black diary. Here Lin Piao baldly used the language of the exploiting classes of past ages to express his thought. Very obviously, "inducement" was the means, and "office, emolument and favor" made up the content of inducement. It goes without saying that his aim was to recruit deserters and turncoats, form factions for selfish ends, bring up a group of new bourgeois elements and form a counter-revolutionary clique in a vain attempt to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and work for the all-round restoration of capitalism in the political, economic, ideological, cultural and other fields.

Looking back over history, we clearly see that after the seizure of political power by the proletariat, all opportunists who wanted to push the counter-revolutionary revisionist line had to adopt without exception this trick of "inducement." This was so with Khrushchev and Brezhnev and was also so with Lin Piao.

How to explain this historical phenomenon? The Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat tells us that after the seizure of political power by the proletariat, class struggle is not over but is continued in a new form. High offices and lucrative emoluments are what the bourgeoisie worship and seek in their dreams and are the products of the system of private ownership. After the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat in sympathy with the gradual deepening of the socialist revolution, the awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle on the part of the masses of the people is ever growing. But as socialism has just emerged from the womb of capitalist society, it still bears the traces of the old society in economic, moral and spiritual fields. This dictates that there is still soil for breeding capitalism and revisionism in the socialist society. The bourgeois careerist and conspirator Lin Piao saw the opportunity he could exploit and he wildly made a fuss about the extension of the bourgeois rights. He offered offices and made promises, gave parties and sent gifts, publicized that "egotism with multiple desires is a law," and arbitrarily preferred charges against socialist new things as cadre participation in collective productive labor, the sending of educated youths to the mountains and the countryside, etc.

Lin Piao's trash represented the wishes not only of the toppled landlord and bourgeois classes for restoration but also of the new bourgeois elements in socialist society. Therefore, a handful of new and old bourgeois elements were brought together under the command of Lin Piao to launch a rabid attack against the Party and socialism in a vain attempt to "swallow up" at one gulp the political power of the proletariat and the property of the

socialis system of public ownership and turn same into the bourgeois system of private ownership and the dictatorship of the proletariat into the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. Lin Piao's repulsive performances have shown by negative example the seriousness of the extension of the bourgeois right under the dictatorship of the proletariat and the importance of restricting the bourgeois right.

Of course, Lin Piao's desire to use the trick of "inducement" to push the revisionist line was nothing but the one-sided wish of the reactionaries. No matter how he "induced" them, the broad masses of Party members, workers, cadres and intellectuals would follow closely Chairman Mao in making revolution and doggedly take the socialist road. The so-called "forces" of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique against the dictatorship of the proletariat were nothing more than an extremely small number of new and old bourgeois elements like the garbage.

In socialist society, class struggle is long and tortuous and at times even very acute, and the struggle between the two lines is also a long one. The trick of "inducement" will naturally be continuously used by people like Lin Piao. We must adopt various effective measures to restrict the bourgeois right under the dictatorship of the proletariat, continuously wipe off the mud of the old world, sweep away the traces of the old society, curtail the soil engendering the bourgeoisie and revisionism until it is removed in the end energetically support the communist "young shoots," and create conditions that make it impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist or to emerge again.

Seriously and assiduously study the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat and "reform our own bad habits and bad ideas acquired from the old society to keep ourselves from following the wrong road charted by the reactionaries"--this is the only correct attitude we of the proletariat should adopt toward the bourgeois art of "inducement."

* * *

BOURGEOIS CORROSION

Resist Corrosion and Forever Guard against Contamination

by

the Party branch of the "Good 8th Company on Nanking Road"

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 28, 1975)

The great leader Chairman Mao points out, "Lenin said, 'Small production engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie continually, daily, hourly, spontaneously, and on a mass scale.' This also occurs among a section of the workers and a section of the Party members. Both within the ranks of the proletariat and among the personnel of state organs there are people who follow the bourgeois style of life." A serious study of this important instruction from Chairman Mao is of extremely great significance to our implementing with greater consciousness the basic line of the Party, further carrying out well the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, and carrying the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end.

All through this historical period of socialist society, there are classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, there is the danger of capitalist restoration and there is the threat of subversion and aggression by imperialism and social imperialism. The dictatorship of the proletariat not only must suppress the resistance from landlord and bourgeois classes and guard against subversion and aggression by imperialism and social-imperialism, but also must wage struggle against the newly emerging bourgeois elements, and overcome the corrosion and influence of the bourgeois ideology and the force of habit from the old society on the proletariat.

To attack the proletariat with sugar-coated bullets and to drive a wedge in life--this is an important means used by the bourgeoisie to corrode the proletariat. Back on the eve of liberation, Chairman Mao had warned the whole Party, "There may be some communists who were not conquered by enemies with guns and were worthy of the name of heroes for standing up to these enemies, but who cannot withstand sugar-coated bullets; they will be defeated by sugar-coated bullets." To repulse the stealthy attacks launched by the bourgeoisie against the revolutionary ranks, this calls for a new battle to uphold the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. In comparison with the struggle against the gun-bearing enemies, this new battle has many different characteristics. For example, the attacks of sugar-coated bullets from the bourgeoisie do not have to use guns or cannon, but hidden beneath the calm and unruffled sea, there are strong currents and submerged rocks. There is no difference between the front and the rear in this kind of battle, and everywhere is the battlefield. The bourgeois ideas let no opportunity slip by. We would not be able to see blood-shed or sacrifice when hit by the sugar-coated bullets but would change unobstrusively and imperceptibly,

and undergo peaceful evolution. We must have a correct understanding of the struggle between bourgeois corrosion and proletarian anti-corrosion under the new situation.

What merits attention is that it is due to the existence of the influence of the bourgeoisie, the influence of international imperialism and revisionism, and the bourgeois rights, the new bourgeois elements would arise among a section of the proletariat and a section of Party members. If we do not restrict the bourgeois rights but permit them to expand capitalist tendencies would develop, bourgeois ideas would spread and there would rise among the Party members, workers, well-to-do peasants and personnel of state organs a small number of bourgeois elements. The Lin Piao anti-Party clique was making use of the extension of bourgeois rights to advocate the idea of bourgeois right and spread the decadent ideas and style of work of the bourgeoisie in order to clear the way for him to restore capitalism. Because Lin Piao and company flaunted the sign post of socialism under the dictatorship of the proletariat to carry out capitalist activities, the "bullets" fired by them, apart from the coat of "sugar," often bore also a coat of red paint, thus making them even more deceptive and dangerous. We must use this sharp weapon of Marxism to distinguish it and use the proletarian ideology and style of work to resist it.

The struggle between corrosion and anti-corrosion is essentially a struggle between restoration and counter-restoration. The style of work belongs to the sphere of ideology. The kind of style of work that should be maintained and fostered is a major aspect of the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. Of course, there is a difference in importance when the style of life is compared with the political line, but the two are not without connection. Some trifles of life might look important from the point of view of class analysis, and might appear heavy when weighed on the proletarian scale. In our company unit, the fighters love to wear straw sandals, the shirts of some are patched up in many places, and there is a tool box that has been passed on for ten generations. Everybody calls the straw sandals the "Red Army Sandal," the patched garments "the garments for opposing revisionism," and the tool box "the heirloom." This is because the fighters could see from these trivial things our army's glorious tradition of arduous struggle and the struggles between the two classes and the two kinds of thinking and style of work. Usually a long embankment breaks up because of the antholes. If we lower our guard against the attacks of sugar-coated bullets from the bourgeoisie, then, the bourgeois style of life would occur within the ranks of the proletariat and among the personnel of state organs and some people would become new bourgeois elements. And when the strength of the bourgeoisie has developed to a certain extent in the economic field, its agents would call for political domination, and the superstructure of socialism would be occupied by capitalism.

To grasp well the revolution in the realm of superstructure, and make deep-going criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius is an important measure for resisting corrosion by bourgeois ideology, opposing and guarding against revisionism, and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. For more than twenty years, because our company has grasped class struggles in the ideological sphere, and smashed the stealthy attacks of sugar-coated bullets

of all descriptions from the bourgeoisie to resist corrosion and forever guard against contamination, it has been able to stand firm on the Nanking Road. In the movement for criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius, all commanders and fighters of the company have actively thrown themselves into the battle. Using the sharp weapon of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought to criticize Lin Piao and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius advocated by him and to criticize the bourgeois world outlook, they have in the course of struggle, brought up a contingent of Marxist theorists. The cadres and fighters of our company has also waged struggle against the bad people and bad things in society together with the people's militia and the broad masses of the people. Many comrades have also actively participated in the revolution in education in schools, supported the socialist new things, continually extended the ideological battlefront of the proletariat and carried out to the letter the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in conscious battles at the basic level.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "The working class remolds the whole of society in class struggle and in the struggle against nature, and at the same time remolds itself." The key to resisting corrosion by the bourgeoisie lies in the reform of the world outlook. Class struggle in society is bound to be reflected in the minds of people. Only by studying with unflagging efforts Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought in struggle, painstakingly reforming the world outlook, and constantly raising our communist consciousness could we consciously resist corrosion by bourgeois ideology, preserve the political features of the proletariat, continue the revolution and continually forge ahead. The proletarian revolutionary spirit of hard struggle is our combat weapon to resist corrosion by bourgeois ideology. With the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle, we would not be contaminated by the bad styles of arrogance and complacency, living in luxury and desiring our ease and comfort. We would dare to fight against heaven and earth, against the class enemies and against bourgeois ideas, and would be able to comply with Chairman Mao's demand that "we should maintain the same vigor, the same revolutionary enthusiasm and the same death-defying spirit we displayed in the years of revolutionary war, and carry on our revolutionary work to the end."

Chairman Mao recently taught us, "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation." The task of upholding the dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie is heavy and far-reaching. We are determined to study well the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, actively launch the revolution in the realm of the superstructure, grasp well the struggle to oppose corrosion by bourgeois ideology and fight to the end for the consolidation and strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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COMMUNIST SUBBOTNIKS

Carry Out Work With the Revolutionary Spirit

by

Yao Wang (姚 望)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 28, 1975)

On May 10, 1919, the workers of the Moscow-Kazan Railway initiated the first "communist subbotnik." On that day, more than 200 communists and activists, ignoring their fatigue after a day of work, gathered together again at 6 o'clock in the evening and worked energetically for another five hours. They did not ask for any remuneration but the productivity of labor was several times higher than usual. This subbotnik was highly regarded by the great teacher Lenin, and he praised it as "the great beginning," as "the young shoot of communism." Lenin put it this way:

> "'Communist' features begin only with the appearance of subbotniks, that is, the unpaid work of individual persons, unregulated by any government or state, performed on a wide-scale for the public good. This is not help rendered to a neighbor, such as was always practiced in the countryside; this is labor to satisfy a general need of the state, organized on a wide scale, and unpaid.... If there is anything communistic in our present system in Russia it is the subbotniks, and only the subbotniks."

The most valuable part of this subbotnik lies in its being completely conscious labor without asking for any pay. Any labor is invariably linked up with a specific system of ownership of the means of production. All kinds of society dominated by the exploiting classes are built on the basis of the private ownership of the means of production: a minority of slave-owners, landlords and capitalists own the whole or the greater portion of the means of production, while the broad masses of slaves, hired peasants and poor peasants, and workers are deprived of their means of production. This has determined that the relationship between the former and the latter can only be that between the exploiter and the exploited, between the oppressor and the oppressed. In those societies, labor is only the means of the working people for making a living. This kind of labor could not but be compulsory and the exploiters could only rely on starvation and the clubs and sticks to maintain order. In the societies dominated by the exploiting classes, the broad masses of working people are tired of working for the exploiting classes, and they practice passive sit-in strikes. This is an understanding of their own class status and is also a means of struggle in opposition to the exploiting classes.

In the socialist countries under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the system of private ownership of the means of production has been changed into the system of ownership by the whole people or collective

ownership by the working people, and the nature of work has also undergone basic changes in sympathy. The victory of the October Socialist Revolution brought about a tremendous change to the Russian workers, and turned them into the masters of the means of production for the first time. For the first time, they were working not for others but for themselves. The advanced elements in the working class saw the change in their class status and they cherished their work. In particular, they were fully aware of the fact that at that time their political power--the Soviet political power--was still confronted by frantic attacks from class enemies at home and abroad, and that they had still to fight savage battles against the armed forces of Kolchak, Denikin and other capitalists at home. Under this situation, the workers of the Moscow-Kazan Railway initiated the "communist subbotniks" and took practical action to aid the forefront and defend the Soviet political power. This had reflected in full the spirit of the working class as the master. This spirit of utter devotion to others without any thought of self was glittering with radiance of communism.

In the face of such communist radiance, the spiritual outlook of the Shylock characters appeared to be the more dismal and lackluster. Shylock was a character in Shakespearean comedy, and a usurer. In the Soviet society at that time, there were still characters like Shylock. Lenin had severely criticized such people in The State and Revolution. Their characteristic was that never would they pull a hair to benefit all under heaven. Their field of vision never went beyond "calculating with the cold-heartedness, wheter one has not worked half an hour more than somebody else, whether one is not getting less pay than somebody else--this narrow horizon." These people had no future in the socialist society because their thinking reflected the out-dated relations of production. The political power had changed, and the system of ownership of the means of production had changed, but their thinking was still dominated by the selfish capitalist doctrines. How could there be a future for them? Only the large number of new people emerging in the subbotniks represented the future because their thinking reflected the transformation in the relations of production and was in conformity with the orientation of historical progress.

Lenin had said that the entire period of socialism was the period of struggle between capitalism on the decline and growing communism. Reflected in the attitude toward work, this kind of struggle was the struggle between compulsory labor and conscious labor for socialist production. The former believed in the concept of the hired who "worked according to pay;" the latter practiced "consciously working according to their ability." Marxism holds that ideology is invariably restricted by the economic base. The socialist economic base with the socialist system of public ownership as the basis requires the vision of people who jump clear of the conventions of bourgeois rights. Even in socialist society, there are inevitably still the bourgeois rights in some sectors, but such rights represent after all the capitalist factors on the decline and definitely are not the reflection of the growing communist factors. Therefore, they could only be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and could never be extended. To take the idea of bourgeois right as the standard for conducting oneself in life is in fact a reflection of the bourgeois world

outlook, and if allowed to develop, one would become a Shylock type character. To every one of us revolutionaries, there is the question of what standard one should set for oneself. As revolutionaries, our maxim should be "to carry out work with the revolutionary spirit," topple the concept of bourgeois rights and be the masters of society.

At present, the Soviet renegade clique has already transformed the first socialist country of the dictatorship of the proletariat built by Lenin into a social-imperialist country. The "young shoot of communism" that was warmly praised by Lenin in those years has long disappeared from the Soviet Union. However, "the great beginning" initiated by the Soviet workers under the leadership of Lenin fifty-six years ago still stands as a valuable revelation.

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ACUPUNCTURE

Acupuncture Class for Foreign Doctors Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 23, 1975)

an acupuncture class for foreign doctors was inaugurated at the peking traditional chinese medicine research institute today. it is sponsored by the chinese ministry of public health with the coordination of the united nations development program and the world health organization.

attending the class are doctors from afghanistan, burma, iran, laos, nepal, pakistan, the philippines and sri lanka.

lu chih-chun, a leading member of the traditional chinese medicine research institute, gave a dinner this evening for the foreign doctors. prior to the dinner, vice-minister of public health chien hsin-chung met with them. present on the occasion were leading members of chinese departments concerned and representatives of acupunturists.

TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE

Southwest China City Makes Progress in Traditional Chinese Medicine

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Apr. 23, 1975)

chungking, one of the biggest cities in southwest china's szechwan province, now has two general hospitals and an orthopedic and traumatology hospital which use traditional chinese medicine. most of its hospitals of western medicine have added chinese medicine departments, clinics and wards. in all they are staffed with more than 2,000 doctors. before liberation chungking did not have a hospital of traditional chinese medicine nor a practitioner of this school working in any hospital.

doctors are now able to handle many difficult diseases formerly regarded as incurable, while raising to a higher level chinese medicine and pharmacology and combining them with the western school so as to create a new, integrated chinese medical science.

the city's no. 1 hospital of chinese medicine uses herbal medicine plus western medication to treat acute abdominal conditions, hemorrhoids, thromboangiitis (an inflammatory disease of the arteries of the limbs, more frequently the legs), pyelitis (inflammation of a kidney pelvis), bronchitis and gynecological complaints. the hospital started research into hemorrhoids in 1955. experiments led to a herbal medicine used as an injection. the rate of efficacy was over 90 per cent of 6,000 sufferers. the therapy is simple, inexpensive and faster than other methods in common use. herbal mixtures prepared by the hospital for enteritis, dysentery and fever due to infection of the upper respiratory tract have been welcomed by patients.

the no. 2 hospital found that prescriptions offered by veteran doctors of chinese medicine are very effective for various throat complaints, including diphtheria and tonsillitis. herbal drugs are prepared by its pharmacy to treat hypertension, heart disease, mammitis, bronchitis and hepatocirrhosis.

by combining western and chinese medicine many of the city's hospitals of western medicine are in a better position to deal with common and recurrent diseases.

MOBILE HOSPITALS

"Hospital on Horseback" Commended in Mountain Villages

(NCNA-English Nanning, Apr. 22, 1975)

a "hospital on horseback" is providing medical service to peasants in a multi-national people's commune in the kuangsi chuang autonomous region. it is affectionately so called by the local people because its staff uses a horse to carry medical equipment and supplies on tours of mountain villages.

situated on a plateau 1,700 metres above sea level, the teh-o people's commune has over 32,000 inhabitants living in mountain valleys within a periphery of 100 kilometres. the commune members belong to the miao, chuang, han, yi and kelao nationalities.

in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius which started early last year, the commune hospital organized a team of medical workers to prevent and treat diseases among the peasants in line with chairman mao's

proletarian revolutionary line on medical work. in a year or so the team has treated several hundred patients and trained barefoot doctors and midwives for production brigades and teams. in the old socity, one could hardly find any doctor in this area. when a poor man fell ill, he had to pawn nearly everything to buy presents for a witch-doctor.

members of the team performed an eye operation for a 60-odd-year-old granny and enabled her to regain her sight. she had lost her eyesight at the age of 11 after her eyelids turned inwards and the lashes rubbed on the eyeballs. but her starving family could not afford any medical treatment for her. she said, "the old society made me blind; doctors sent by chairman mao restored my sight. chairman mao's goodness is greater than mountains."

when the medical workers heard that a granny of the miao nationality was running a high fever and was virtually in a coma, they rushed to her home and attended to her at her bedside day and night. they collected medicinal herbs for her in the mountains in a rain and treated her by traditional chinese methods combined with western therapy. when the granny was out of danger, members of her family said: "the 'hospital on horseback' is really good; it operates right in our homes."

RIVER CONTROL

Spring Campaign Starts for Control of Haiho River

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Apr. 23, 1975)

some 200,000 builders from hopei province have turned out this spring for the campaign to harness the haiho river, north china's biggest waterway system. they have resumed the dredging of the hsuanhui, yungting, and other main rivers and tributaries and the construction of several reservoirs.

the haiho river system, which drains over 70 per cent of hopei province, was known as an unruly river in north china. the river basin was frequented by floods under the misrule of the reactionary ruling classes in old china.

since liberation the communist party and the people's government have mobilized the masses for harnessing the river. chairman mao in 1963 issued the call, "the

haiho river must be brought under permanent control exclamation" since then, large-scale work has been done.

members of party committees at all levels in charge of the river harnessing project and builders have taken time out to make an earnest study of the important instruction on the question of theory issued by chairman mao earlier this year. evening political schools and short-term study classes have been set up on the construction sites for the river tamers. the study has fired their enthusiasm to do more for socialism. builders of dams improved the method of concrete pouring and doubled efficiency. dredgers along some sections of the river are each doing 5.9 cubic metres of earthwork a day as against the previous 3.7 c.m.

responsible cadres from the haiho river harnessing project headquarters join the builders in manual labour while directing work.

SHELTER BELTS

Central China Prefecture Builds Network of Shelter Belts Around Farmland

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Apr. 22, 1975)

more than 2,300 production brigades of hsuchang prefecture in central china's honan province have their farmland protected by shelter belts.

this is an effective method devised by the local peasants to protect flatland fields from natural disasters. people there name the method "building network of shelter belts around farmland." the network now covers 70 per cent of the flatland production brigades in the prefecture.

the counties, people's communes and production brigades in the prefecture covered by shelter belts are undertaking a comprehensive programme that includes soil improvement, water control, afforestation, irrigation-drainage projects and building roads. this shows how farmland improvement in flatland is aiming at building large tracts of garden-like fields nestled in tree groves.

located in central honan province, the prefecture includes 14 counties and cities. it is a major producer of grain, cotton and tobacco. but it used to be hit

by sandstorm, drought, frost and other natural disasters due to scarcity of tree belts.

guided by chairman mao's call "cover the country with trees", the prefecture party committee arosed the masses to plant trees. the party committee organized cadres and commune members to study chairman mao's related teachings and visits to communes which had their farmland well protected by tree belts.

one of the advanced units is the shantoutien people's commune. in 1968, the commune was hit by drought and wind just as the wheat was doughing. as a result, the per unit yield dropped by 20 per cent. the commune was hit by drought wind again in 1973. but this time its per hectare yield of wheat reached 3.3 tons and per hectare grain yield of the whole year was over 6.7 tons. the good harvest was owing to the network of shelter belts it began to build in 1970.

the chachia production brigade in yenling county is another example. it was a poor village. in the past, sand would blur the sky when it was windy. the commune members completed a network of shelter belts to protect the farmland from sandstorms. at the same time, they improved the soil and put up irrigation projects. in 1974, the brigade's per hectare grain yield jumped from 0.33 tons to more than 3.3 tons.

the achievements gained by the advanced units enabled the local cadres and masses to deepen their understanding of the importance of shelter belts around farmland.

yenling county marked out more than 6,000 square tracts on 64,700 hectares of farmland and then planted trees around each square. since last spring, the county party committee has led the people in planting 15 million trees, including those lining 1,000 roads. they dug over 1,000 canals and 1,600 new pump wells and levelled 17,000 hectares of farmland. this speeded up the completion of the network of shelter belts and irrigation works and the expansion of garden-like fields nestled in tree groves.

counties in the prefecture introduced good saplings from other parts of china. they also worked out new methods to nurse saplings and improve tree nursery management.

SINKIANG

More Minority Nationality Workers in Northwest China Region

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Apr. 23, 1975)

the sinkiang uighur autonomous region in northwest china has a total of 160,000 minority nationality workers, whose ranks keep growing as socialist construction thrives.

sinkiang, with an area of one sixth of china's total, is abundant in mineral resources. but it had neither iron and steel plants nor textile mills before liberation. daily necessities were then manufactured by hand. though there were a dozen small workshops, minority people had hardly any opportunities of employment owing to the policy of national discrimination practised by the reactionary government.

today the policy of equality among all nationalities in socialist new china provides conditions for a growing number of minority workers. the leadership at all levels in the autonomous region has trained more and more workers from among the minority people.

displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work, the multi-national people have in the past 25 years tapped rich underground resources to promote economic construction in the region. sinkiang has now modern iron and steel mills, petroleum and coal fields, power, machinery and chemical plants, tanneries, and textile factories. at the same time, small iron and steel, coal, machinery, chemical fertilizer and power enterprises have sprung up to serve farm production and animal husbandry directly. these are manned by many minority workers.

the karamai oilfield built after liberation, the biggest in sinkiang, has more than 4,500 minority workers, including over 100 technicians and engineers. they come from all the 12 minority nationalities in the autonomous region, namely uighur, kazakh, khalkhas, sibo, tajik, russian, uzbek, tartar, tahur, hui, manchu and mongolian.

a noted cotton producer and one of china's five livestock-breeding centres, sinkiang produces long-fibre cotton and wool. since liberation, it has built a large number of textile and woollen mills and knitwear factories, which provide jobs for women of minority nationalities. the "july 1" cotton textile mill, the biggest in the autonomous region, has nearly 1,000 women workers, who make up more than 50 per cent of the minority workers in the mill. many former minority peasant women or herdswomen are now skilled

in tending machines and have become advanced workers, thanks to education by the party and help by fellow women workers of han nationality.

party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in the region attach importance to training and selecting leading cadres, managers and technicians from among the minority workers. many study courses, training classes and spare-time schools are run for the minority workers to raise their educational, technical and theoretical levels. every year, a number of outstanding young workers from minority nationalities are selected by the state for further advancement in colleges in urumchi, the capital of the region, in peking or in shanghai. some are sent to study in the central institute for nationalities or attend theoretical study classes run by the party's central committee.

keyum matniyaz of uighur nationality toiled as a farm labourer for 12 years before liberation. after he became a drilling worker in the karamai oilfield in 1952, he worked hard in the desert for many years and became an advanced worker. he had the honour of being received by the great leader chairman mao in 1964. since he became a cadre, he has not divorced himself from the masses and productive labour. he was sent by the party organization to the cadres' training classes in the central institute for nationalities two years ago. he was elected a member of the standing committee of the fourth national people's congress which was held in peking not long ago.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BAHRAIN

China International Trade Promotion Council Delegation Leaves for Bahrain, United Arab Emirates

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 22, 1975)

an eight-member delegation of the china council for the promotion of international trade led by the council's vice-chairman hsiao fang-chou left here by air today on a friendly visit to bahrain and the united arab emirates at the invitation of the bahrain chamber of commerce and industry and the abu dhabi chamber of commerce and industry of the united arab emirates.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Belgian Prime Minister and Madame Tindemans Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 23, 1975)

leo tindemans, prime minister of the kingdom of belgium, and madame tindemans and other distinguished belgian guests left here for shanghai by special plane this morning in the company of ulanfu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

they were seen off at the airport by chi teng-kuei and wu kuei-hsien, vice-premiers of the state council, lin chiao-chih, member of the n.p.c. standing committee, ho ying, vice-foreign minister, chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, yu mei, vice-minister of communications, liu ai-feng, leading member of the ministry of education, and ma jen-hui, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china.

a grand send-off ceremony was held at the airport which flew the national flags of china and belgium. the band played the national anthems of the kingdom of belgium and china. accompanied by vice-premier chi

teng-kuei, prime minister leo tindemans reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army. when prime minister leo tindemans bade fare-well to the several thousand well-wishers, people beat drums and gongs, sang and danced, or shouted slogans to express their resolute support for the people of european countries in their fight against hegemonism and warmly hail the further development of the friendship between the people of china and belgium.

present at the airport were officials of the belgian embassy in peking, belgian friends here and heads of diplomatic missions of various countries in china.

deputy departmental directors of the foreign ministry hsu wei-chin and kao chien-chung, chinese ambassador to belgium li lien-pi and belgian ambassador to china jacques groothaert and madame groothaert are among those accompanying prime minister leo tindemans on his visit to shanghai.

Belgian Prime Minister and Madame Tindemans in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shahghai, Apr. 23, 1975)

leo tindemans, prime minister of the kingdom of belgium, madame tindemans and his party arrived in shanghai from peking by special plane this morning in the company of ulanfu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

the distinguished belgian guests were welcomed at the airport by ma tien-shui and chou li-chin, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and more than two thousand people.

today, shanghai was permeated with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of china and belgium. the main streets and many tall buildings of the city were bedecked with multi-coloured banners, buntings and huge streamers inscribed with slogans of welcome. the national flags of china and belgium fluttered at the airport. when prime minister and madame tindemans stepped down the plane and met the welcomers, people beat drums and gongs, waved bouquets and shouted slogans of welcome and youngsters danced to express their friendly sentiments for the distinguished guests. prime minister and madame tindemans kept waving and clapping in acknowledgement.

this evening, the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet to warmly welcome prime minister and madame tindemans, foreign minister and madame van elslande and other distinguished belgian guests. n.p.c. vice-chairman ulanfu attended.

the banquet was overflowing with an atmosphere of friendship. in their toasts, vice-chairman ma tien-shui and prime minister tindemans expressed the wish that the friendship between the people of china and belgium and the relations between the two countries would be constantly enhanced and developed. the banquet was followed by an acrobatic show.

prime minister and madame tindemans and other distinguished belgian guests today visited the shanghai industrial exhibition and the malu people's commune in shanghai's chiating county in the company of n.p.c. vice-chairman ulanfu and vice-chairmen ma tien-shui and chou li-chin. they were accorded a warm welcome by the commune members.

li ching-tao, chairman of the commune revolutionary committee, told the distinguished guests that the commune, a grain and cotton producer, has 2,200 hectares of farmland and a population of 27,000. since the founding of the commune, particularly since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the commune members have implemented chairman mao's revolutionary line, built more water-control projects, employed more machinery and constantly expanded production. last year the commune's grain yield per hectare reached 13 tons, 4.4 times the 1949 figure, and cotton yielded 680 kilogrammes a hectare, 6.9 times the 1949 figure. the distinguished guests then inspected the commune's rape, barley and wheat fields. prime minister tindemans inquired about crop cultivation and field management. the distinguished guests also viewed the commune's cattle farm and farm machinery station and called commune members at home. prime minister tindemans said that he was happy to have the opportunity to visit the commune. he wished the commune still greater successes in the future.

CHINA AND BOTSWANA

Botswana Minister of State for External Affairs Receives Chinese Charge d'Affaires

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 23, 1975)

archie mogwe, minister of state for external affairs of the republic of botswana, received and had a friendly talk with kao e, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in botswana, on april 21, according to a report from gaborone, capital of botswana. kao e presented a letter of introduction to the minister.

the chinese diplomat arrived at gaborone on april 18.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Chinese Journalists Delegation Visits Cambodia

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Apr. 22, 1975)

a chinese journalists delegation left cambodia for home recently after a friendly visit to the liberated areas in cambodia during the latter half of march. the delegation was the guest of the ministry of information and propaganda of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

the nine-member delegation is headed by hsieh wen-ching, leading member of the international news department of hsinhua, with huang chun as deputy leader.

khieu samphan, deputy prime minister and minister of national defence of the royal government of national union of cambodia and commander-in-chief of the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces received all the members of the delegation and had a very cordial and friendly conversation with them at a place on the battlefront.

hou youn, minister of interior, cooperatives and communal reforms, and hu nim, minister of information and propaganda also received the delegation and gave a banquet in its honour in the name of the national united front of cambodia and the cabinet. after the banquet, the chinese journalists attended a splendid performance of songs and dances presented by cambodian artists which reflected the militant life of the army and people on the front, the production drives in the rear, and the friendship between cambodia and china.

the delegation interviewed commanders and fighters engaged in the offensives against enemy troops on the phnompenh and mekong fronts and other battlefields, and heroic army units known for their meritorious deeds in the liberation war. the delegation visited old revolutionary bases with glorious traditions in the struggle. the local people held a rally to welcome the delegation. the delegation also visited water conservancy projects, munition repair workshops, factories, agricultural production teams, rubber plantations, salt fields, hospitals and schools, all built in the spirit of self-reliance and with high enthusiasm.

through these visits members of the delegation witnessed the excellent situation on the cambodian front and rear.

throughout its stay in cambodia, the delegation was very warmly and hospitably received by local leading members of the national united front, commanders of the people's armed forces at various levels, cadres, workers, peasants and fighters. the close unity and increasingly strengthening and developing militant friendship between the peoples of cambodia and china was fully reflected in the way the delegation was everywhere received.

sim son, chairman of the national united front of cambodia in kratie province accompanied the delegation during the visit.

Chinese Journalists Delegation Back in Peking After Visit to Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 22, 1975)

the chinese journalists delegation with hsieh wen-ching, leading member of the international news department of the hsinhua news agency, as its leader and huang chun as deputy leader returned to peking from hanoi by air this afternoon after paying a visit to cambodia.

meeting the delegation at the airport were chu mu-chih, director of the hsinhua news agency, chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, and leading members of the "people's daily", the central broadcasting administration, the "liberation army daily", the central newsreels and documentary film studio and the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry, including chen chun, chang chen-tung, shih ching-yeh, chien hsiao-chang and liang feng.

present at the airport were thiounn prasith, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia, van piny, vice-minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and cambodian ambassador to china toch kham doeun.

during its stop-over in the democratic republic of viet nam, the delegation was accorded a warm reception by vietnamese departments concerned.

Comrades Yao Wen-yuan, Chi Teng-kuei Receives Chinese Journalists' Delegation Back from Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 23, 1975)

yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, and chi teng-kuei, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council, this afternoon cordially received the chinese journalists' delegation just back from cambodia and heard its report on the visit to cambodia.

at the invitation of the ministry of information and propaganda of the royal government of national union of cambodia, the chinese journalists' delegation visited the liberated areas of cambodia at a time when an excellent situation marked by successive victories prevailed in the cambodian people's national liberation war. during its stay in cambodia, the delegation conveyed the cordial regards and high militant salutations of the chinese people for the heroic cambodian people and was accorded an extremely cordial and warm reception and welcome by the cambodian people. it acquainted itself with the victorious situation at the front and in the rear. it has brought back to the chinese people the revolutionary spirit of heroic fighting and profound fraternal sentiments of the cambodian people.

in the course of the reception, comrades yao wen-yuan and chi teng-kuei paid high tribute to the cambodian people's great historic victory of defeating u.s. imperialism and its running dogs. they pointed out that their victory is a tremendous encouragement and powerful support for the chinese people and the people of other countries of the world in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

present on the occasion were feng hsuan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, chu mu-chih, director of the hsinhua news agency, and sun hao, chinese ambassador to cambodia.

CHINA AND DAHOMEY

Education Delegation of Dahomey Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 22, 1975)

the education delegation of dahomey led by vincent guezodje, minister of national education of the republic of dahomey, left here for home by air this evening after a friendly visit to china.

it was seen off at the airport by chou jung-hsin, chinese minister of education, and leading members of departments concerned. also present at the airport were laleye antoine, charge d'affaires a.i. of the dahomey embassy here, and other embassy officials.

during its stay in china, the delegation held talks with minister chou jung-hsin and visited schools and factories in peking and shanghai. it also toured tachai.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Freighter in France

(NCNA-English Paris, Apr. 21, 1975)

"feng ching", a freighter built in china from chinese designs, anchored in the northern french port of dunkirk last week on its first voyage to france.

a reception was given aboard the ship on april 18 by liu shu, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in france, and kao wen-shih, captain of the freighter. among the guests were prouvoyeur, mayor of dunkirk, boeuf, manager of dunkirk harbour, and other french officials, businessmen and journalists. the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

liu shu and kao wen-shih met with mayor prouvoyeur and manager boeuf earlier.

since it set sail from shanghai on february 1, the chinese freighter had called at antwerp of belgium, rotterdam of the netherlands and hamburg of the federal republic of germany. it was warmly received by the people and competent authorities of all the port cities.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Vice President of China-Japan Friendship Association Fetes Friendship Delegation of Japanese Cultural Circles

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 23, 1975)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, gave a dinner this evening for the friendship delegation of japanese cultural circles with hikotaro ando as leader, toshiko maida as deputy leader and uiichi yoshikawa as secretary-general.

present on the occasion were sun ping-hua, yen wen-ching, ma tzu-ying and chen tai-sun.

the japanese delegation arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association.

CHINA AND KOREA

President Kim Il Sung and Other Korean Comrades in Nanking

(NCNA-English Nanking, Apr. 23, 1975)

comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and president of the democratic people's republic of korea, and the party and government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea he is leading made visits in nanking today in the company of comrade teng hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, and comrade peng chung, first secretary of the c.p.c. kiangsu provincial committee and chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee. the korean comrades-in-arms were warmly welcomed wherever they went.

president kim il sung and other korean comrades this morning visited the nanking yangtze river bridge in company with comrades teng hsiao-ping and peng chung. they first boarded a motor boat and viewed the spectacular scenery along the river. people on the banks waved to the distinguished guests.

back on shore, the korean comrades drove to the bridgehead. the people on and below the bridge waved garlands and bouquets and danced and sang to convey the friendly sentiments of the chinese people to the korean comrades. president kim il sung and other korean comrades inspected the rail and road decks of the bridge. president kim il sung strolled on the bridge and had photographs taken with teng hsiao-ping, peng chung and other comrades.

at the end of the visit, president kim il sung warmly congratulated the chinese working class on the achievements it had made under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung in building the yangtze river bridge at nanking by adhering to the principle of independence, initiative and self-reliance. the bridge administration presented president kim il sung with sea-shell picture of the nanking yangtze river bridge. in the name of the party and government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea, president kim il sung presented to the bridge administration a silk banner with the inscription "long live the eternal militant friendship and unity of the korean and chinese people exclamation"

president kim il sung and the other korean comrades came to the nanking radio factory this afternoon in the company of comrades teng hsiao-ping and peng chung. they were accorded an energetic welcome by the workers who beat drums and gongs at the gate and along the paths. many workers and technicians of the factory have been to korea, where they worked and exchanged experience with their korean counterparts. they were deeply impressed with the revolutionary spirit of the korean workers and technicians shown in their selfless work for speeding up socialist construction of their fatherland under the wise leadership of president kim il sung, and this has been a source of encouragement to them. technician wang chin-nan, who went to korea twice, said: "president kim il sung has come to our factory for a visit today, bringing us the profound sentiments of the korean workers and glad tidings of their victories. the visit of president kim il sung is a source of great inspiration and encouragement to us."

huang chien-chih, leading member of the factory revolutionary committee, showed president kim il sung and the other korean comrades round the workshops producing transistor radios, walky-talkies and other

wireless communication equipment. president kim il sung and other korean comrades scrutinized the workers' operation and inquired about their production.

in the evening, president kim il sung and the other korean comrades, accompanied by comrades teng hsiao-ping and peng chung, attended a cultural show given by more than a hundred children aged from 6 to 14. the children sang chinese and korean songs in warm praise of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and the korean people's great leader president kim il sung. a six-year-old boy played on yuehpa (a stringed instrument) the chinese tune "the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention" and the korean tune "the leader's teachings are like the sun". he was greeted with a round of warm applause.

the evening ended with a song-and-dance item "the china-korea friendship flower is in full bloom". president kim il sung went on stage to congratulate the children and affectionately picked up the six-year-old boy in his arms. at this point, cheers on the stage mingled with the applause rising in the hall.

accompanying the delegation on the visit and at the show were also chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs, shen chien, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, and leading members of kiangsu province, the nanking units of the chinese people's liberation army and nanking city.

members of the party and government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea kim dong gyu, o jin u, pak sung chul and o guk ryol also visited the purple mountain observatory today.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Chinese Youth Football Team Leaves Kuwait for Syria

(NCNA-English Kuwait, Apr. 22, 1975)

the chinese youth football team led by wang yi-chou, with chen cheng-ta as deputy leader, left here this morning for a friendly visit to syria after taking part in the 17th asian youth football tournament.

apart from taking part in the tournament, the chinese team played friendly matches with the kuwaiti sports club team and the team of palestinians in kuwait. through these matches, experience was exchanged and friendship strengthened.

during his stay here, wang yi-chou called on fahad ahmed jaber sabah, president of the kuwait olympic committee, and other personages of the kuwaiti sports circles. he had friendly contacts with leaders of other asian teams participating in the tournament.

chinese ambassador sun sheng-wei and wang yi-chou gave a reception yesterday evening in honour of kuwaiti friends from sports circles. ahmed al saadoon, vice-speaker of the kuwaiti national assembly and chairman of the kuwait national football association, attended the reception.

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Chinese Agro-Technical Team Harvests First Rice Crop in Mauritius

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 23, 1975)

the chinese agro-technical team working in mauritius held a ceremony on april 21 to celebrate the first rice harvest at belle vue experimental farm, according to a report from port louis.

present on the occasion were: mauritian minister of agriculture, natural resources and environment satcam boolell; parliamentary secretary gowtan teelock; permanent ministerial secretary l. purmessur; other officials from agricultural circles. chinese ambassador wang tse was also present.

speaking at the ceremony, minister boolell warmly praised the chinese agronomists for their hard work in achieving such a good rice harvest in spite of the damaging effects of a strong cyclone. he expressed the hope that the chinese agronomists would breed fine strains of rice suited to the climate and soil conditions in mauritius so as to popularize rice cultivation and that they would also carry out experiment work in the production of vegetables, fruit and other food crops. the chinese ambassador also spoke at the ceremony.

after the ceremony, minister boolell, the chinese ambassador and parliamentary secretary teelock took up sickles and, to start off the harvest, themselves reaped a field of paddy rice.

the mauritian minister accompanied by the chinese ambassador then made a tour of the experimental rice plots and vegetable gardens.

CHINA AND NIGER

Niger Economic Delegation Leaves Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 23, 1975)

the economic delegation of niger led by boulama manga, minister of economy, commerce and industry, left kwangchow by train this morning at the end of a friendly visit to china.

among the seers-off at the railway station was li hui, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee.

during its stay in china, the delegation attended china's 1975 spring export commodities fair and discussed and signed trade contracts with chinese trading delegations at the fair. it also visited a people's commune on the outskirts of kwangchow. vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee chang ken-sheng gave a banquet in honour of all members of the delegation. chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chai shu-fan met with the delegation in the name of minister of foreign trade li chiang, and had a friendly conversation with the niger guests.

the delegation arrived in kwangchow on april 17 for a friendly visit to china and business discussions at the fair at the invitation of the chinese ministry of foreign trade.

CHINA AND PANAMA

Chinese Exhibition Chief Gives Reception in Panama

(NCNA-English Panama City, Apr. 21, 1975)

li yung-ting, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade and leader of the chinese exhibition group, gave a reception here today in connection with the successful conclusion of the chinese economic and trade exhibition in the panamanian capital.

present at the reception were panamanian foreign minister juan antonio tack, minister of commerce and industry fernando manfredo, minister of health abraham saied, president of the national assembly of representatives of corregimientos raul chang, coordinator of the national legislation commission marcelino jaen, and some other high-ranking government officials.

speeches were made on the occasion by li yung-ting, fernando manfredo, member of the national legislation commission eligio salas, and political adviser to the foreign minister julio yau.

the chinese exhibition, running from april 4 to 17, drew more than 100,000 visitors in total.

on april 18, li yung-ting hosted a reception for chinese residents in panama.

he was recently received on separate occasions by minister of planning and economic policy nicolas ardito barletta, and minister of finance and treasury miguel sanchez.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Accompanied by Prime Minister Bhutto Arrives in Lahore

(NCNA-English Lahore, Apr. 22, 1975)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien and lin chia-mei, accompanied by pakistan prime minister zulfikar ali bhutto and begum bhutto, arrived in lahore this afternoon by special plane from rawalpindi.

adviser to the prime minister of pakistan akbar khan and secretary of the foreign ministry agha shahi also accompanied the chinese vice-premier to lahore.

chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs han nien-lung and chinese ambassador to pakistan lu wei-chao arrived in lahore by the same plane.

vice-premier li hsien-nien and prime minister bhutto were seen off at rawalpindi airport by chairman of the senate khan habibullah khan, speaker of the national assembly sahibzada farooq ali, senior minister of the cabinet and minister of the interior abdul quiyum khan, minister of state for defence and foreign affairs aziz ahmed, chief of staff of the army general tikka khan, chief of staff of the navy vice-admiral mohammad shariff, chief of staff of the air force air marshal zulfikar ali khan and others.

also present at the airport were chu yen, counsellor, and other officials of the chinese embassy as well as chinese technicians working in pakistan.

in lahore, the airport was decked with the national flags of pakistan and china. chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien and pakistan prime minister bhutto were greeted by governor of punjab province mohammad mustafa khar, punjab chief minister mohammad haneef ramay, provincial ministers, members of the provincial assembly and prominent citizens. vice-premier li hsien-nien was garlanded by the welcomers.

this morning, vice-premier li hsien-nien and his party visited the taxila heavy machinery complex, west of rawalpindi.

monday morning, lin chia-mei called on begum bhutto at the prime minister's house in rawalpindi.

Pakistan President Fetes Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien

(NCNA-English Lahore, Apr. 22, 1975)

pakistan president fazal elahi chaudhry gave a banquet in lahore, capital of punjab province, this evening in honour of chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien and lin chia-mei.

pakistan prime minister zulfikar ali bhutto and begum bhutto attended the banquet.

present on invitation were vice-minister of foreign affairs han nien-lung and other members of vice-premier li hsien-nien's party as well as chinese ambassador to pakistan lu wei-chao.

present also were mohammad mustafa khar, punjab governor, mohammad haneef ramay, punjab chief minister, abdul khaliq, senior minister of the provincial cabinet and minister for industry and education, akbar khan, adviser to the prime minister, agha shahi, foreign secretary, and provincial ministers and members of the provincial assembly.

in his toast at the banquet, president fazal elahi pointed out that it was a great pleasure for him to welcome the chinese guests in lahore, an ancient and attractive city of pakistan. he said that lahore "is a symbol of our determination to defend our national independence and sovereignty".

he stated: "ties between pakistan and china are rooted in centuries-old tradition of friendship between the peoples of our two countries. the close friendship that binds our peoples is based on principles

of sovereign equality and mutual respect. china has always supported us in our just struggle to safeguard our national independence and territorial integrity and we are deeply grateful for it."

president fazal elahi told chinese vice-premier: "your visit has further strengthened the close friendship which already exists between pakistan and the people's republic of china. i am gratified that discussions between you and prime minister of pakistan have been fruitful. we believe that this process of regular consultations on bilateral matters and on issues of common concern is in our mutual interest."

he toasted to the everlasting friendship between the peoples of pakistan and china to the ever-increasing cooperation between the two countries, to the prosperity and happiness of the great chinese people, to the health of chairman mao tsetung, chairman of the national people's congress standing committee chu teh, premier chou en-lai and vice-premier li hsien-nien.

in his reply, vice-premier li hsien-nien said, "we feel greatly honoured and are deeply moved that prime minister and begum bhutto personally accompanied us to the heroic city of lahore today. we wish to express our heartfelt thanks to his excellency president fazal elahi for giving this grand banquet in our honour, and for the warm and friendly speech he has just made."

"in the past few days", he said, "we had been accorded warm hospitality by your government and people. his excellency president fazal elahi kindly met us and his excellency prime minister bhutto held fruitful talks with us in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship. upon our arrival in lahore, we were again accorded an extremely warm welcome. all this fully demonstrated the close bonds and profound friendship between our two countries and peoples. our friendship is based on principles. it has stood the test of time and no force can undermine it." vice-premier li hsien-nien went on to say, "we have now seen at first hand that the people of pakistan, under the leadership of his excellency prime minister bhutto, have scored outstanding successes in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty, opposing outside interference, developing national economy and building their own country. we feel deeply gratified at all this and wish you continued and new successes in the days ahead."

vice-premier li hsien-nien said, "lahore is a well-known city with ancient civilization and a glorious tradition of combating imperialism and colonialism. the towering menar-e-pakistan stands as a monument to your valiant struggle. in the war

of resistance against aggression committed by the expansionists, the people of Lahore stood in the forefront, fought bravely and defended the national dignity and security of their motherland, fully displayed the spirit of supreme patriotism."

the chinese vice-premier added, "friendship between china and pakistan is the common aspiration of our two peoples and accords with the fundamental interests of our two countries. we have always sympathized with and supported each other. we are sure that with the joint efforts of our two governments and peoples, the daily growing friendship between china and pakistan will surge forward in an eternal flow like the mighty yangtze and indus."

vice-premier li hsien-nien proposed a toast to the continuous consolidation and development of the friendship between china and pakistan, to the prosperity of the islamic republic of pakistan and the well-being of its people, to the health of president fazal elahi chaudhry and prime minister bhutto.

the banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Telecommunications Experts Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 23, 1975)

the romanian tele-communications experts delegation left here for home by air this morning after visiting peking, nanking and shanghai.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Chinese Volleyball Team Plays First Match in Somalia

(NCNA-English Mogadishu, Apr. 22, 1975)

a ceremony welcoming china's tientsin men's volleyball team was held here yesterday evening by the ministry of labour and sports of somalia. the visiting team played its first match with somali's military academy team.

present at the ceremony and watching the match were aden mohamed ali, secretary of state, mohamoud hassan nur, director general, ahmed osman yusuf, director of sports, of the ministry of labour and sports, mohamed ali dahir, secretary general of the somali olympic committee, and mohamed ahmed alim, president of the somali volleyball federation.

chinese ambassador to somalia chang shih-chieh was also present.

the good sportsmanship and skill of the players of the two countries won warm applause from the 1,000 spectators.

the chinese team arrived here on april 19.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Chinese Meteorological Delegation Leaves Peking for Geneva

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 22, 1975)

a chinese meteorological delegation led by tsou ching-meng, a leading member of the central meteorological bureau, left here for geneva by air today to attend the 7th meeting of the world meteorological congress.

yi su-chih, deputy leader of the delegation and deputy representative to the permanent mission of the people's republic of china to the united nations office at geneva as well as to other international organizations in switzerland, is already in geneva.

Chinese Goodwill Delegation Leaves Peking for Switzerland

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 22, 1975)

a chinese goodwill delegation led by feng kuo-chu, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, left here for switzerland by swiss air this afternoon to attend the celebration activities for the inauguration of the switzerland-china air service and to pay a friendly visit to that country.

deputy leaders of the delegation are liao ching-chun, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, and chang chan-wu, deputy chief of the general office of the foreign ministry. the twenty members of the delegation include representatives from industrial, agricultural, press, broadcasting and cultural and art circles.

swiss ambassador to china albert-louis natural left here by the same plane.

among those seeing the delegation off at the airport were director-general ma jen-hui and political commissar yu li-chin of the general administration of civil aviation of china and leading members of organizations concerned.

also present were madame albert-louis natural and marcel disler, charge d'affaires ad interim of the swiss embassy in peking.

Chinese Goodwill Delegation Arrives in Switzerland

(NCNA-English Zurich, Apr. 23, 1975)

the chinese goodwill delegation led by feng kuo-chu, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, arrived here by air this morning to attend the celebrations to mark the inauguration of the switzerland-china air service and to pay a friendly visit to switzerland.

deputy leaders of the delegation are liao ching-chun, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, and chang chan-wu, deputy chief of the general office of the chinese foreign ministry.

the delegation was met at the airport by armin baltensweiler, president of the management of the swiss air lines, and officials of the swissair.

swiss ambassador to china albert-louis natural and representative of the swissair transport company in china roger pasquier arrived by the same plane in the company of the chinese delegation.

the delegation was also greeted by chinese ambassador to switzerland chen chih-fang and other officials of the chinese embassy.

in their speeches at a brief welcoming ceremony held at the airport, both armin baltensweiler and feng kuo-chu pointed out that the international airline between switzerland and china is like a bridge of friendship connecting the two countries and will play an active role in promoting the friendly contacts and economic and cultural exchanges between the two countries. they expressed the hope that friendly relations between the two countries be further developed.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Delegation Speaks at Third Session of Governing Council of UNEP

(NCNA-English Nairobi, Apr. 22, 1975)

the imperialist, and particularly superpower, policy of aggression and expansion and the old international economic order based on exploitation and plunder are the main cause of the pollution and damage of the environment, pointed out wang yueh-yi, head of the chinese delegation and ambassador to kenya, in his speech at the third session of the governing council of the united nations environment programme yesterday afternoon.

wang yueh-yi said, "the present international situation is characterized by 'great disorder under heaven', and the world is most intranquil. on the one hand, the revolutionary tide of the combat of the third world against imperialism and hegemonism is rolling forward and mounting steadily. on the other hand, the two superpowers, in order to contend for world hegemony, are carrying on frenzied arms expansion and war preparations, selling arms and ammunition in a big way and even instigating war, with the result that the natural environment is subjected to serious damage or threat of damage. where the two superpowers contend for hegemony there is tension. with drawn daggers, they are now contending with each other everywhere, whether in europe, in the balkans, or in the middle east, the persian gulf and the indian ocean. there

is no detente at all. but one of the superpowers, with ulterior motives, is peddling the shabby ware of 'detente' and 'disarmament' everywhere so as to cover up its ambitions of arms expansion and war preparation. however, the people of the world are clear-sighted, they increasingly see through its deceptions, so that there is an ever-shrinking market for its shabby ware. in a word, so long as imperialism and social-imperialism exist in the world, there will be danger of war and the gravest threat of damage to man's living environment."

he said, "another important fact is that, in the developed countries, and particularly in the superpowers, the monopoly-capitalist groups are after super-profits in disregard of the fate of the people. they are discharging harmful substances at will on the land, in the air and in the water, thus badly polluting the environment in their own and even neighbouring countries. externally, they are making use of various international monopoly organizations to control the economic lifelines of developing countries, plundering their natural resources, imposing on them a lop-sided, single-product economy and exchange of unequal values, and shifting economic crisis onto them by different means, thus hindering the growth of the national economies of the developing countries, plunging their people into prolonged poverty and backwardness and seriously damaging their social productive forces and the living environment of their people."

he said: "facts prove that the imperialist, and particularly superpower, policy of aggression and expansion and the old international economic order based on exploitation and plunder are the main causes of the pollution and damage of the environment."

he said: "but some people assert that poverty is the cause of environmental pollution in the developing countries. this assertion is totally at variance with reality. one may ask, in some highly-industrialized countries, and particularly the two superpowers, is poverty the reason why rivers, lakes and seas are badly polluted, most cities are filled with dirty air, the incidence of diseases is increasing, and the people live in a foul environment? as for the poverty of developing countries, that again is the result of exploitation and plunder by imperialism and hegemonism.

"another argument is that the rise in oil prices hits the hardest at the efforts of developing countries to develop their economy and improve their environment. this argument is a reversal of right and wrong and aims at sowing dissension. the prices of oil were long fixed by international monopoly capital, while the developing countries supplying large amounts of oil resources had no say in the matter. it was this irrationality

that compelled the oil-producing countries of the third world to rise in defence of their state sovereignty and economic rights and interests. their struggle is a heavy blow to imperialism, particularly the superpowers, while to the third world countries it represents a great victory and encouragement. true, the rise in oil prices has caused some temporary difficulties to the non-oil-producing countries of the third world. yet these difficulties can be resolved by the developing countries through consultations on the basis of equality, through unity and mutual help, and in no way 'hit the hardest' at their efforts to develop their economy and improve their environment."

he stressed: "for the third world countries, the only way to effectively protect and improve their environment is to strengthen their unity, persistently fight against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism, free themselves from foreign exploitation, plunder and control, independently develop the national economy, take control of their national resources and build a modern industry and agriculture.

"while developing the national economy, the developing countries may, of course, face some problems of environmental pollution. it is, however, not difficult to solve these problems so long as we are mindful of the interests of the people, give attention to all-round planning and multi-purpose utilization of materials and take appropriate measures of prevention and remedy. in this regard, lessons can be drawn from the problems met by the developed countries and their experience. we are in favour of learning from one another and the interchange of experience and technology among nations on the prevention and redress of environmental pollution. but it is utterly groundless to say that the developing countries have to depend on the assistance of the developed countries for improving their environment."

he said, "under the guidance of chairman mao tsetung's revolutionary line, we have since liberation overcome imperialist, and especially social-imperialist blockade and sabotage, adhered to the road of independence and self-reliance and energetically carried on socialist revolution and socialist construction. through twenty-odd years of arduous struggle, we have built our country into a socialist state with the beginnings of prosperity."

"in the field of protection and improvement of the environment," he continued, "we have formulated the principles of comprehensive planning, rational distribution of enterprises, multi-purpose utilization of materials, turning bane into benefit, relying on the masses and promoting universal effort to protect the environment and benefit the people. according to these principles, we have reformed old cities and built new industrial and mining areas in a planned way, actively prevented and eliminated contamination by harmful substances

from industries and widely unfolded mass movements for water conservancy projects, soil improvement and afforestation, thus improving urban and rural environments in our country."

he pointed out, "practice in china shows that the first prerequisite for the development of the national economy and the improvement of the national environment in the developing countries is for them to secure genuine political independence and complete economic independence."

he said, "the current council session has the duty to implement 'the declaration on the establishment of a new international economic order' and 'the programme of action' adopted by the u.n. general assembly at its sixth special session. implementation of the principles and policy measures set forth in these two documents is of far-reaching significance for the development of the national economy and the protection and improvement of the national environment in the developing countries. we hope that the governing council of the united nations environment programme will act in the spirit of the two above-mentioned documents, abide by the principle of equality among nations, big or small, rich or poor, give full consideration to the opinions and demands of the developing countries and make due contribution towards protecting and improving the human environment and promoting the cause of human progress."

the third session of the governing council of the united nations environment programme opened here on april 17. delegations of fiftyeight member states attend the session.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Chinese Badminton Team Leaves Caracas for Jamaica

(NCNA-English Caracas, Apr. 21, 1975)

the chinese badminton team, led by peng chi-lung, left here this morning for jamaica after concluding its friendly visit to venezuela.

representatives of the venezuela national sports institute, the venezuelan badminton federation and venezuelan sportsmen were present at the airport to see the chinese team off. also present was charge d'affaires ad-interim of the chinese embassy in venezuela nieh kung-cheng.

during its ten-day stay in the country, the chinese team played four matches and held several joint

exercises with venezuelan sportsmen, at which friendship between the sportsmen of the two countries was greatly strengthened.

a reception in honour of the visiting chinese team was given by the venezuelan badminton federation.

charge d'affairs nieh kung-cheng also gave a reception in honour of the chinese team. among those present were leonardo diaz gonzalez, director of the international politics department of the foreign ministry of venezuela, eduardo fereda, leading member of the venezuela national sports institute, erwin krisch, president of the venezuelan badminton federation, angel marquez, president of the venezuela-china friendship association, venezuelan badminton players and other venezuelan friends of various circles and representatives of chinese residents in venezuela.

the chinese residents also gave tea and dinner parties to entertain the sportsmen from their motherland.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Vice President of Chinese Academy of Sciences Meets and Fetes Guests from Federal Republic of Germany

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 22, 1975)

vice-president of the chinese academy of sciences wu yu-hsun this evening met and gave a dinner for professor teodor lynen, vice-president of the max-planck society of the federal republic of germany, and his wife. they had a warm and friendly conversation.

professor and madame teodor lynen arrived in peking on april 20 as guests of the chinese academy of sciences. they will soon leave peking to tour shanghai, soochow and kwangchow before going home.

CHINA AND YEMEN

YAR Delegation Leaves Sanaa for China

(NCNA-English Sanaa, Apr. 23, 1975)

the delegation of the yemen arab republic headed by mujahed abou shawareb, member of the command council and deputy commander of the armed forces, left here by special plane this morning on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were ahmed al ghasmi, member of the command council and chief of the general staff of the armed forces; yahya al motawakil, member of the command council and minister of the interior; derham abu lohoum, member of the command council and commander of the taiz military area; ali al shebah, deputy chief of the general staff of the armed forces; commanders of all services of the armed forces, high-ranking officials and members of the consultative assembly.

chinese ambassador chang tsan-ming was also present.

the chinese ambassador gave a reception at the embassy yesterday evening in honour of shawareb and his delegation. attending the reception were ali abu lohoum, commander of the reserve forces; abdel-aziz al barati, commander of the armoured forces; mohammed al shami, commander of the infantry unit, and other high officers.

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STORY TELLING

Lay Out a Battlefield On the Invisible "Stage"

by

the cultural center of Nanshih District, Shanghai Municipality

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 16, 1975)

Our great leader Chairman Mao has recently taught us, "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation." Serious study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings to clarify the question of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie and how to use the weapon of literature and art to struggle for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat is an extremely important combat task placed before us revolutionary literary and art workers of the masses.

Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the overthrown exploiting classes invariably dream of restoring their lost "paradise" and translating into action their hope for restoration. Their desperate struggle against the proletariat as reflected in the ideological sphere is especially violent. The "hereditary territory" of literature and art under the painstaking management of the landlord and bourgeois classes for years is a place where their power is especially tenacious and has become an important means for them to attack the proletariat and restore capitalism. Swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao have all along left no stone unturned in using literature and art to vigorously advocate the ideology of the exploiting classes and increase the soil breeding capitalism in a vain attempt to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and allow the exploiting classes to once again mount the stage. Therefore, in order to

carry through the socialist revolution to the end and realize the great ideal of communism in the future, the proletariat must, in the course of carrying out socialist revolution in the political and economic spheres, ruthlessly grasp the class struggle in the ideological sphere, use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought to firmly occupy all ideological and cultural battlefields and whittle down the soil breeding revisionism until it is wiped out in the end.

In the practice of developing mass activities in telling revolutionary stories in the community, we deeply feel that community is composed of thousands of families and is a place inhabited by people of various classes and strata. It is the place for people to make a living, the rear area for production as well as the battlefield for class struggle. The proletariat wants to use socialism and communism to transform the community while the bourgeoisie wants to use feudalism and capitalism to corrupt and poison it. In particular, there are innumerable "stages" which are not stages in the community, such as the wooded zones, gardens, courtyards, tea houses and restaurants. If these invisible "stages" are not occupied by the proletariat, they will inevitably be occupied by the bourgeoisie. If we do not destroy the reactionary literature and art with revolutionary literature and art, the reactionary literature and art will attack us and corrupt the youths and the masses of the people. In order to wage struggle against corruption and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, we should pay close attention to the new trends in class struggle, launch attacks in the ideological sphere and use revolutionary stories to occupy those invisible "stages."

The practice of struggle in the past three years has made us deeply feel that the neighborhood which is difficult for other forms of revolutionary literature and art to reach is precisely the battlefield for revolutionary stories to play their role. Because the revolutionary stories can more quickly reflect the actual struggle and propagate the central tasks of the Party, and because the images of the figures in them are clearcut, their plots are full of turns and twists, and their language is popular and easy to understand, they are welcomed by the broad masses of the people and can easily play the combat role of "uniting and educating the people and attacking and wiping out the enemies." They are therefore an effective weapon for attacking the ideology of the decadent classes on the decline and also a powerful tool for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Last year when the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius started, we mobilized and organized a group of revolutionary story writers and tellers to compile such stories as "Shatter the Black Banner of 'Subduing One's Self and Returning to Propriety," "The Features of a Double-Dealer," and "Classics Used by the Careerist To Teach His Son." These stories were told on a trial basis to the worker-peasant-soldier audience at the Huhsint'ing Teahouse at the Yüyüan Shopping Center. The masses were of the view that "listening to a story, like listening to a guidance report, has deepened their understanding of the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius." The Shanghai Municipal Cultural Bureau and the Revolutionary Committee of the Nanshih District attached great importance to this activity.

Later, we also held a general meeting for teaching stories in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius with the participation from more than 500 story-tellers, and many neighborhoods and units in the whole district also conducted such teaching activities. The contingent of story-tellers was enlarged further and further, and the activities in telling stories for the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius very quickly developed in a widespread and deep-going way in the whole district. The masses said, "The stories for criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius are good and they thrust into the hearts of Confucius and Lin Piao like sharp daggers. The class enemies tremble with fear and red flags flutter in the community."

Every summer, there are many places for the inhabitants to enjoy the cool breezes in the neighborhood. If these places are not occupied by the revolutionary literature and art, the feudal, capitalist and revisionist literature and art will take advantage of this opportunity and contend with the proletariat for the masses, and especially the youths. In light of this situation, we carry out revolutionary-story-telling activities when the inhabitants gather there to enjoy the cool breezes in the summer. Last year, we had set up 50 activity points in the Yüyüan Community and trained more than 250 story-tellers, including retired workers, production group members, primary school teachers, revolutionary youths, Little Red Guards, policemen and community cadres to tell stories on a wide scale. Before a story was told, people helped the aged along and led the young by hand, and carried stools and fans with them. Sometimes whole families went there to listen to stories. Each spot normally drew a crowd of 30 or 40 people, and at the peak there were as many as one or two thousand people. This gave rise to powerful public opinion in the whole community and revealed the vitality and combat power of the mass revolutionary-story-telling activities in occupying the ideological and cultural battlefields in the neighborhood.

Such meetings for telling stories in cool evening have educated the masses and enriched the cultural life of the youths. They have also resisted the circulation of bad books and bad stories and strengthened the all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the ideological sphere. For example, we discovered that in Tungerh Lane in the Tungchiatu Community, some people told bad stories to corrupt the youths. The community story tellers accordingly went there to lay out a battlefield. They told revolutionary stories, waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the bad stories, and finally dragged out for criticism and struggle the bad elements telling bad stories. In light of the fact that there were some people circulating bad stories in the community at that time, some students of primary and middle schools have organized Little Red Guards' story-telling groups to tell revolutionary stories in the neighborhood, much to the welcome of the young people.

The practice of struggle has made us deeply realize the importance for the proletariat to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure including all spheres of culture." We must seriously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, uphold the Party's basic line, follow the example of the revolutionary model plays, further grasp tightly and well mass activities in creating and telling revolutionary stories and make more proper use of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought to occupy the ideological and cultural battlefields in the neighborhood and consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat.

* * *

STYLE OF WORK

Inherit and Carry Forward the Revolutionary Tradition of Hard Struggle

- a study of the "Report to the 2nd Plenary Session of the 7th Central Committee of the CCP"

by

the Theory Group of the 6th Company of a certain unit under the Peking Garrison Command

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 26, 1975)

The great leader Chairman Mao recently pointed out: "Lenin said, 'Small production engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie continuously, daily, hourly, spontaneously, and on a mass scale.' This also occurs among a section of the workers and a section of the Party members. Both within the ranks of the proletariat and among the personnel of state organs there are people who follow the bourgeois style of life." This instruction of Chairman Mao's is very important. The revolutionary people should heighten their vigilance, constantly wage ideological struggle against the idea of bourgeois right and overcome the corrosive effect and influence of the bourgeoisie and the force of habit of old society on the proletariat. This is a major matter in combating and preventing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

As early as March 1949, when we were about to win nationwide victory in our democratic revolution, Chairman Mao clearly pointed out in the "Report to the 2nd Plenary Session of the 7th Central Committee of the CCP" that the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie was the fundamental contradiction in socialist society. He admonished the whole Party on the need to resist corrosion by bourgeois ideas and guard against attacks by sugar-coated bullets. He also stressed, "The comrades must be helped to remain modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness in their style of work. The comrades must be helped to preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle. Today, a review of these instructions by Chairman Mao can enable us to better understand Chairman Mao's recent important instruction on the question of theory, inherit and carry forward our Party's revolutionary tradition of hard struggle and persist in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The reactionary rule of the landlord and bourgeois classes has been overthrown by the proletariat and the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat has been established. But this does not mean that class struggle is over. On the contrary, under the new situation, class struggle has become even more acute and complicated. We must have a full understanding of this situation.

As socialist society is just born out of capitalist society, it inevitably bears traces of the old society. Under the socialist system,

our country still practices a commodity system. In the sphere of distribution and exchange, there still exist bourgeois rights. The differences between the workers and peasants, between town and country, between mental and manual work have still not been eliminated. These traces of the old society form the soil breeding revisionism and the hotbed for engendering the bourgeoisie. For the sake of restoring their lost "paradise," the toppled exploiting classes that are not reconciled to their defeat invariably adopt different means through various channels and especially through the idea of bourgeois right to shoot sugar-coated bullets at the proletariat in an effort to make captives of the wavering elements and the weak-willed among our ranks.

In all hush-hush activities of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique and especially in Lin Piao's plan for a counter-revolutionary coup d'etat entitled "Outline of Project '571'," the idea of bourgeois right is precisely the thing used to incite and provoke certain persons in various classes into opposing the dictatorship of the proletariat. The class interests represented by this plan, besides those of the old bourgeoisie, are exactly those of a portion of new bourgeois elements and a small number of people who want to make use of the bourgeois rights to develop capitalism. Therefore, the Lin Piao anti-Party clique was especially hostile to our restricting the bourgeois rights under the dictatorship of the proletariat and our criticizing the idea of bourgeois right, the bourgeois world outlook, the capitalist tendencies and the old force of habit.

Chairman Mao incisively pointed out in the report: "There may be some Communists, who were not conquered by enemies with guns and were worthy of the name of heroes for standing up to these enemies, but who cannot withstand sugar-coated bullets; they will be defeated by sugar-coated bullets." For over twenty years after the founding of the people's republic, in the socialist revolution and socialist construction, the overwhelming majority of our Party members and cadres have continuously carried forward the revolutionary tradition of hard struggle of those years in the great storms of class struggle and the two-line struggle. Millions of new cadres have learned from and inherited the revolutionary traditions of the older generation and are growing up healthily, brimming over with life. However, there is also a section of people who due to their not having seriously studied the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat are not clear why dictatorship should be exercised over the bourgeoisie. Due to their not having seriously transformed their world outlook, they lack the ability to resist and triumph over corrosion by and the influence of bourgeois ideas and are defeated by the sugar-coated bullets of the bourgeoisie.

From this it can be seen that in order to persevere in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and triumph over bourgeois corrosion and influence, we must inherit and carry forward the revolutionary tradition of hard struggle. Hard struggle is a political feature peculiar to the proletariat and is one of the prominent hallmarks that distinguish the Marxist political party from all bourgeois political parties and revisionist political parties. Chairman Mao has clearly pointed out, "Without the work style of hard struggle, we cannot follow the firm and correct political

direction." When we uphold the style of hard struggle, we can triumph over bourgeois corrosion and influence. In those war years, hard struggle was the magic weapon that enabled our Party and our army to defeat the enemy and win the battle. Today, although our revolutionary cause has won great victories, and there is continuous improvement in our material conditions and living standards, we surely are still required to inherit and carry forward the revolutionary tradition of hard struggle. Should we give up the style of hard struggle, this in essence would mean giving up continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Therefore, we must criticize Lin Piao's reactionary fallacy that "minor irregularities are harmless," and learn from the revolutionary forerunners the proletarian revolutionary spirit of working selflessly without thinking of remuneration and without seeking fame and gain and risking their necks and shedding their blood for the revolutionary cause. We must learn from them the idea of self-sacrificingly devoting oneself to the public duty and serving the people wholeheartedly. We must persist in leading a frugal and simple life, showing firmness and steadfastness in work, studying painstakingly and seriously, displaying heroic courage and tenacity in revolutionary struggle, adopting the style of hard struggle, continuing the revolution ideologically, and forever "maintaining the same vigor, the same revolutionary enthusiasm and the same death-defying spirit we displayed in the years of revolutionary war and carrying on our revolutionary work to the end."

In order to persevere in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and triumph over bourgeois corrosin and influence, we must also maintain the style of staying modest and prudent and guarding against arrogance and impetuosity, consciously observe revolutionary discipline and strictly carry out the basic line and policies of the Party. Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, only by implementing the strictest form of democratic centralism and very strict disciplie can the proletariat triumph over bourgeois corrosion and the influence of bourgeois ideas. This is because the restriction of bourgeois right and the elimination of the idea of bourgeois right and all old traditions and concepts and the force of habit call for a long and arduous struggle. If the whole body of revolutionaries do not fight in unity and march in step under the centralized leadership of the Party, there is fundamentally no possibility to defeat the enemy and win victory. Therefore, we must resolutely oppose any kind of arrogance and complacency and oppose the bourgeois idea or style of ignoring the organization, looking down upon the masses and doing things as one pleases. Otherwise, it would be tantamount to helping the bourgeoisie oppose the proletariat.

In order to persevere in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and triumph over bourgeois corrosion and the influence of bourgeois ideas, we must strive to arm ourselves with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, firmly embrace the proletarian world outlook, consciously make a radical rupture with old traditions and concepts and the force of habit, "fight self and criticize revisionism," and seriously embrace the idea of thoroughgoing revolution repeatedly taught by Chairman Mao, "In the process of building socialist society, everyone must be

transformed." We must deeply realize that the dictatorship of the proletariat not only must suppress the resistance of the toppled landlord and bourgeois classes and guard against subversion and aggression by imperialism and social imperialism but also must wage struggle against the newly engendered bourgeois elements and triumph over the corrosive effect and influence of the bourgeoisie and the force of habit of old society on the proletariat. Hence, we must more consciously fight for consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat, criticize the reactionary allegation that "egotism with multiple desires is a law" as advocated by Lin Piao, criticize the idea of bourgeois right and criticize the bourgeois world outlook. Only in this way can we guard against being dazzled by the gay and material world characterized by commodities, exchange by means of money, vulgar sycophancy, flattery and fawning, sectarianism, etc., and being fooled by Lin Piao and his like.

In order to inherit and carry forward the revolutionary tradition of hard struggle, triumph over bourgeois corrosion and influence and doggedly advancing triumphantly in the direction and along the road charted by Chairman Mao, the most fundamental thing is to assiduously study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, study seriously and well the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought to guide all our words and deeds. We must strive to clarify the question of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie through linking up theory with practice, strive to weed out those non-proletarian ideas and styles in thinking and action, consciously adhere to the Party's basic line, and carry continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end.

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BOURGEOIS RIGHT

Constantly Whittle Down the Soil Breeding Capitalism

by

Li Pin (李斌) of Shanghai Normal College

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 26, 1975)

The great leader Chairman Mao recently profoundly taught us: "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation." At present, the study of the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat is a great strategic plan of Chairman Mao's, a major matter of combating and preventing revisionism and a major matter of consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat.

As a transition period, socialism cannot but be a period of mutual struggle between senescent capitalism and nascent communism. This is an important characteristic of the historical period of socialism. The use of violent revolution by the proletariat to replace the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie with the dictatorship of the proletariat does not signify the end of class struggle. Although the landlord and bourgeois classes have been overthrown, they still exist physically and have not given up hope. They still have an international foundation, i.e., the support of the international bourgeoisie. At home, they still have extensive social connections. Their reactionary class nature prompts them to come to battle stripped to the waist on the one hand. On the other hand, they pay greater attention to adopting the sinister tactic of looking for agents within the Communist Party, the vanguard of the proletariat and to wildly conducting trials of strength with the proletariat in various spheres, in a vain attempt to recapture their lost "paradise." Their hopes and activities for restoration and the dreams of imperialism and social-imperialism for subverting our proletarian political power also invariably act in coordination with each other at a distance. Because of this, to suppress the resistance of the toppled landlord and bourgeois classes and guard against subversion and aggression by imperialism and social-imperialism is an important task confronting the dictatorship of the proletariat.

However, we should further understand that the dictatorship of the proletariat has still to wage struggle against the newly engendered bourgeois elements, restrict the bourgeois rights, criticize the idea of bourgeois right, and overcome the corrosive effect and influence of the bourgeoisie and the force of habit of the old society on the proletariat. This is to say that, on the one hand, we should discern in time the new bourgeois elements like Lin Piao and wage resolute struggle against them, and, on the other hand, we must gradually whittle down the soil breeding the bourgeoisie and create conditions that make it impossible for the bourgeois to exist or to emerge again.

As socialist society is just born out of capitalist society, it inevitably also bears traces of the old society. We are building socialism in a state once dominated by the small-peasant economy. Although after the socialist revolution fundamental changes have arisen in the system of ownership, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants are the most reliable ally of the working class and their socialist consciousness has risen to an unprecedented high, yet the system of collective ownership has not been elevated to the system ownership by the whole people, there are still the remnants of small production, and a section of the peasants still retain the habits of small producers to varying extents. Just as Lenin pointed out, "Small production engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie continuously, daily, hourly, spontaneously, and on a mass scale." Among the rich peasants, there are still spontaneous tendencies toward capitalism. People like Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao have vigorously advocated in the countryside the trash of "san-tzu i-pao," economism, etc., in an energetic effort to incite the practice of capitalism. This serves exactly to show the attempt of the exploiting classes to make use of the senescent capitalist factors to wage a deathbed struggle and to disintegrate and abolish the socialist collective economy.

This is not all. Because there still exist the two types of socialist system of ownership--the socialist system of ownership by the whole people and the socialist system of collective ownership, this has dictated the commodity system now practiced in our country. Because there are inevitably bourgeois rights in the aspects of distribution and exchange under the socialist system, there is therefore still the important economic base that engenders the new bourgeoisie. When talking about the socialist system, Chairman Mao pointed out, "In a word, China is a socialist country. Before liberation she was much the same as capitalism. Even now she practices an eight-grade wage system, distribution to each according to his work and exchange by means of money, which are scarcely different from those in the old society. What is different is that the system of ownership has changed." "Our country at present practices a commodity system, and the wage system is unequal too, there being the eight-grade wage system, etc. These can only be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat." This clearly tells us that under the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must restrict the bourgeois rights. If such rights are not restricted but are extended, then they would add soil and conditions for engendering the bourgeoisie and revisionism and would result in polarization. This is to say that in the aspect of distribution, through certain legal and plenty of illegal channels, a small number of people will come into possession of more and more commodities and money, enjoy the corrupt bourgeois way of life and even degenerate in the end into new bourgeois elements and upstarts that totally betray the proletariat and the laboring people.

Apart from the existence of senescent capitalist factors economically, the socialist society still bears traces of the old society morally and spiritually. In the superstructure including all spheres of culture, there are still the ideological influence of the exploiting classes and the force of habit of the old society. The toppled exploiting classes invariably want to make use of the sphere of ideology and culture--the "traditional territory" of the exploiting classes--and the ideology of the reactionary

classes on the decline to corrupt the Communist Party members, cadres and the masses of the people and as their important means for attacking the proletariat and creating public opinion for capitalist restoration. Over the course of more than 20 years after the founding of the people's republic, in the ideological sphere, the exploiting classes and their agents within our Party, such as people like renegades Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, had desperately laid hold of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius for restoration, regression and national betrayal as a life-saving straw to corrupt and drug the people. They never stopped for a moment in attacking the proletariat in order to vigorously create counter-revolutionary public opinion for the restoration of capitalism. Therefore, the proletariat must exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure including all spheres of culture.

The traces left over from the old society are all products of the old mode of production and the soil engendering capitalism. This is precisely because in our socialist society, there are still classes and class struggle and there are still the soil and conditions for engendering capitalism. Not only can the bourgeoisie be engendered in small production but "this also occurs among a section of the workers and a section of the Party members. Both within the ranks of the proletariat and among the personnel of state organs there are people who follow the bourgeois style of life." This is a manifestation of the heated struggle between the proletarian and bourgeois classes and between the socialist and capitalist roads.

The continuous removal of traces of the old society to whittle down the soil engendering capitalism calls for a long-term arduous struggle. We must study seriously and well the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and come further to understand the historical tasks of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the means to accomplish these tasks. We must, under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, continuously unfold the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, criticize the bourgeoisie, revisionism and the ideology of all decadent classes on the decline and continuously whittle down and sweep away the ideological foundation and economic base of people like Lin Piao for restoring capitalism. The proletariat and other laborers should strive to overcome non-proletarian ideas, and as they transform the objective world, they should at the same time constantly transform their own subjective world outlook, resist corrosion by bourgeois ideology and style of work and raise their consciousness in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat so as to fight better for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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SOCIALIST NEW THINGS

Develop Socialist New Things

- some insights from studying of "The Great Beginning"

by

Li Ching-t'ien (李景田), Deputy Poltical Commissar
of a certain PLA unit

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 25, 1975)

In the brilliant writing "The Great Beginning," Lenin highly appraised such a revolutionary new thing as the "Communist Subbotnik" carried out by the Moscow-Kazan Railway workers and praised it as "the great beginning," and "the new shoot of communism." He profoundly expounded the importance and the necessity to support, foster and develop the revolutionary new things in the course of carrying out the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

This revolutionary new thing in the form of "communist subbotnik" emerged in the course of acute and violent class struggle. In 1919, the Soviet Union was going through a period of armed intervention from abroad and wars at home. In order to overcome the disruption and poverty caused by imperialist wars, stamp out starvation and defend the fruit of victory of the revolution, the Soviet working class actively responded to the call of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party (Bolshevik) for "carrying out work with the revolutionary spirit." They drew out an hour from their rest time every day and made concentrated use of such time for participation in a 6-hour spell of physical labor on Saturdays on a non-paid basis. This new thing demonstrated that the Soviet working class had consciously raised the productivity of labor and embraced the initiative to introduce a new working discipline. Lenin pointed out, "It is a beginning of unusually great importance. It is the beginning of a revolution that is more difficult, more material, more radical and more decisive than the overthrow of the bourgeoisie, for it is a victory over our conservatism, indiscipline, petty-bourgeois egoism, a victory over the habits that accursed capitalism left as a heritage to the workers and peasants."

Both history and the actual class struggle clearly tell us that in class society, as dictated by their class interests, different classes adopt distinctly different attitudes toward new things. All reactionary classes on the decline that want to practice restoration and regression and turn back the wheel of history are bound to repudiate, oppose and stifle all revolutionary new things with all ways and means.

Lenin pointed out, "Jeering at the feebleness of the young shoots of the new order, cheap skepticism of the intellectuals and the like--these are, essentially, the methods of class struggles of the bourgeois against the proletariat, a defense of capitalism against socialism." When this revolutionary new thing of the "communist subbotnik" first appeared, the Russian bourgeois lords and their lackeys, including the Mensheviks and

social revolutionaries who were wont to regard themselves as the representatives of "public opinion," wildly opposed it. They maliciously cursed the hopes pinned by the Bolshevik Party on the communist subbotniks as "a baobab tree in a mignonette pot" and jeered at the insignificant functions of communist subbotniks to society. Their frantic attacks on this revolutionary new thing of the communist subbotnik were aimed at nothing more than "to serve the capital," "to sow panic and preach a return to the past," in a vain attempt to restore capitalism.

Lin Piao and the Russian bourgeois restoration maniacs were all defenders of the corrupt, reactionary classes on the decline. Lin Piao was hostile to all socialist new things, and he wished that he could "swallow" the new things in one gulp. The malicious attacks directed by Lin Piao and company against the socialist new things emerging in the great proletarian cultural revolution, could only expose their aggressive designs of the wolves for subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism.

From the point of view of material dialectics, no new thing is perfect and faultless when it first appears, but it develops and grows strong step by step in the course of struggle. We must be good at "taking care of the young shoots of new things that grow out from underneath the fragments, on the ground not yet cleared of the old remnants." "We must carefully study the new shoots, we must devote the greatest attention to them, do everything to promote their growth and 'nurse' these feeble shoots." The great proletarian cultural revolution has smashed the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, dealt a heavy blow to the social foundation of the bourgeoisie, and effectively criticize the bourgeoisie and the ideologies of all exploiting classes. The three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young in leading bodies at all levels has established closer links with the broad masses. Large numbers of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause have grown to maturity. The proletarian revolution in literature and art with the revolutionary model plays as its hallmark has developed in depth, and the revolution in education and public health is full of vigor and vitality. The broad masses of cadres, workers, peasants, soldiers, students and traders have taken the "May 7" road. Up to a million barefoot doctors have grown up, and close to ten million educated youths have gone to the mountains and the countryside. The ranks of Marxist theorists participated by the workers, peasants and soldiers are growing in strength. The emergence of these socialist new things has strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the sphere of superstructure and is more favorable to the consolidation and development of economic base of socialism. To support with enthusiasm and to actively foster the socialist new things is essential for the consolidation and strengthening of dictatorship of the proletariat.

Socialist new things are born in the course of the acute struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, and their development and progress likewise call for struggle. We must adhere to the basic line of the Party. We must expose and criticize mercilessly the counter-revolutionary words and deeds of the class enemies that attack and undermine

the socialist new things. As regards the ideological problems among the people, it is necessary to carry out arduous and careful political ideological and launch active ideological struggle.

We must study very well the theory of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on the dictatorship of the proletariat before we can understand the great significance of developing the socialist new things, raise our consciousness in supporting the socialist new things and struggle for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

* * *

MODEL WORKERS

Workers in Liaoning Perform Heroic Labor

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Apr. 25, 1975)

"the fourth national people's congress has issued the great call for building china into a powerful modern socialist country before the end of the century. we must seize the day, seize the hour, and go all out to fulfil this goal."

this was stated by li shao-kuei, steel maker at anshan and national labour model, as he wiped off beads of sweat from his face in front of a flaming open hearth furnace.

fifty-year-old li shao-kuei, elected secretary of the communist party committee of anshan city last year, is still in his overalls and often joins his mates in steel making.

his words epitomize the strong determination of the two million industrial workers in the northeast china province of liaoning in their new drive to grasp revolution and promote production in response to the n.p.c. call. their immense revolutionary zeal has brought fresh vigour and progress to the important industrial base this year.

despite the strong earthquake with a magnitude of 7.3 which struck southern liaoning on february 4, workers in the province topped the state target for the total value of industrial output in the first quarter of this year with an increase of more than 6 per cent over the same period last year. the province's total value of industrial output last year was 116 per cent greater than that of 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution began.

to greet international labour day which falls the first of may, an emulation drive for record output is sweeping the coal mines in the province.

marching in the front in the fuhsin mining area is tunnelling team 322, reputed as a "vanguard in collieries". the team reached its 1974 target 137 days ahead of schedule and set the national record of 2,916.8 metres per month in single-heading drivage. inspired by the n.p.c. call and chairman mao's instruction on the question of theory this year, the team fulfilled in the first quarter its quotas for the first six months of this year and set a new national record of 3,501 metres last march in single-heading drivage.

well over 400 new construction projects are now under way in liaoning. to win speed, the builders are conducting extensive socialist cooperation and giving full scope to their wisdom and creativity as members of the working class.

at the liaoho chemical fertilizer plant on the southern liaoning coast, the construction director pointed to a huge synthetic tower for ammonia and said: "it was the workers' wisdom and strength that moved this colossus here."

the over-30-metre tower, weighing more than 300 tons, was installed in one piece at top speed. the railway extending to the plant and available hoisting equipment could not cope with the enormous job of transporting it. someone suggested breaking up the tower into three sections which would then be put together at the construction site. the workers objected, pointing out that this would take too much time. instead they proposed to move the tower in one piece through large-scale socialist cooperation.

a command headquarters was set up to coordinate the efforts of more than 40 different units in the province including ports, railways, machine works and building companies. under its direction, several hundred kilometres of railway lines were reinforced, a number of fly-overs raised and special flat waggons built. the synthetic tower arrived at the plant safe and sound.

but it was impossible to build in a short time a crane big enough to hoist the tower into place. workers of the machinery repair shop of the chemical fertilizer plant improvised their own equipment for the job. with the help of the shenyang heavy machinery plant and a farm machinery plant, they made two posts each 51 metres long and planted them at either end of the installation site. hauling the tower by a winch and wire ropes running around pulleys on the posts, they finally erected the tower and positioned it on the foundation in only two hours. from the moving of the synthetic tower to the construction site to the installation of it, the work took only four days. had it been broken up, the job would have taken months.

"to accelerate the building of socialism, we must not only work with high enthusiasm but constantly improve production conditions," said tung ting-heng, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the chinchou railway bureau.

tung ting-heng was a young railway worker before he joined the revolution 40 years ago during the war of resistance against japanese aggression. as a leading cadre he goes among the workers and leads them in technical

innovations. he joined research workers in summing up the workers' experience and together they developed a dozen tools and devices. the result was the full mechanization of major repairs of railways including such processes as rail stripping, ballast screening, track-laying and ballast consolidating. efficiency doubled and repairers were freed from heavy manual labour.

all leading cadres on the industrial front in the province follow a rotation system whereby a third of them go to the grassroots at a time to join the workers in theoretical study, technical innovations and physical labour. the province's "three-in-one" groups comprising workers, cadres and technicians introduced over 1,000 major innovations in the first quarter of this year. due to the application of new technology, talien red flag shipyard was able to build the "taching no. 62", a 24,000-ton oil tanker launched last month, in 36 days less than "taching no. 61", one of the same tonnage launched last year.

EMPLOYMENT FOR THE HANDICAPPED

Blind People in New China

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Apr. 24, 1975)

lu hung-hsiang, a blind young man who roamed the streets and was almost reduced to beggary in pre-liberation shanghai, is now a skilled worker at the low-voltage electric machinery plant in the city. he is one of the thousands who are helping to build socialism in china even though they have lost their eyesight.

twelve factories have been established for the blind in shanghai. all blind men and women who can work have been given suitable jobs in factories in their districts.

twenty-six years ago, young lu hung-hsiang had to wander through the streets of shanghai as a fortune teller. walking with two bamboo sticks and beating a small gong, he tried to earn a pittance a day to keep his body and soul together.

he said: "in new china, we blind people no longer depend on alms for a living, but are active participators in socialist revolution and construction. we take pride in being able to contribute our share to the motherland."

immediately after liberation, all the blind who had no one to depend on began to receive a monthly' allowance from the people's government. in 1958, inspired by the nationwide great leap forward, a large number of blind people joined socialist construction through applications to the people's government.

"financially there is no question about our country supporting the small number of people who are physically defective," said a leading cadre of the municipal bureau of civil affairs, "but it is better still to help them master production skills and enable them to take an active part in socialist construction, and work confidently for a lofty ideal."

at first, the blind people formed production groups to make paper boxes or plait straw ropes.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, party and government organizations in shanghai directed cadres in workshops of the blind to visit factories in the city and decide what kind of jobs would suit them. as soon as the state assigned the jobs, workers of many factories in shanghai enthusiastically helped their blind brothers and sisters until they mastered the skills and made products up to standard. blind workers, whose number has doubled since the beginning of the cultural revolution, are turning out several hundred kinds of products, including spare parts for trucks, tractors and bicycles and accessories for meters and instruments. the state supplies their factories with raw materials and markets their products.

blind workers operate machines which are specially designed for them and fitted with safety devices, while workers who can see are assigned to each workshop for technical guidance and repair work. the blind are represented in the revolutionary committees and trade unions of their factories and in the leadership of the workshops and groups. their delegates attend conferences of the trade union council and the women's federation of shanghai.

each factory has its own dining hall, kindergarten and clinic. like other workers, the blind enjoy free medical care and are protected by labour insurance regulations.

blind worker wang hsiao-tien begged for a living and suffered from a serious gastric ulcer in the old society. after liberation, he was sent to a well-equipped hospital in shanghai for free treatment and rested at home for half a year with full pay. his wife is a blind worker too. the green grocery in the neighbourhood sent supplies to the couple everyday, and people from their factory often came to see them.

like wang hsiao-tien, blind people in shanghai receive care from every trade as is typical of the new-type relations between people in socialist society. when they go shopping, they are always attended to first. department stores set up special stalls in their factories. purchases of rice, flour and other staple food are delivered to their homes every month. barbers make regular round of their factories. ophthalmologists also come to give them check-ups and treatments. nothing extra is charged for these services.

"in new china, we blind people are an asset rather than a liability to society. our greatest happiness lies in helping to build the edifice of socialism," said 35-year-old lin yun-lung, a lathe turner at the shanghai instrument and meter parts plant. after joining the plant in 1966, he speedily learning the trade, and, together with other blind workers, improved the machines specially made for the blind and fitted them with more and more automatic devices.

the blind workers earnestly study in braille works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao and take an active part in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. they hold discussions and conduct criticism with other workers. some of them have been invited to lecture on the gains from their studies.

SPRING FARMING

China Makes Speedy Progress in Spring Farming

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 24, 1975)

spring farming, which started earlier than usual in china this year, is being carried out with faster and better results than in previous years.

early-rice seedlings have already been transplanted in south china, and people there are paying much attention to field management. the same crop is being transplanted in the yangtze valley. in the north, people have in the main finished sowing spring wheat and are seeding the land to other grain, cotton and oil-bearing crops. while ensuring an adequate grain acreage, the nation has expanded the farmland planted to industrial crops. the winter crops are growing better than last year's.

"study theory, promote spring farming" is the slogan guiding current work in the countryside. following the publication of chairman mao's important instruction on the question of theory, cadres and members of people's communes all over the country have shown high enthusiasm in the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. this has both deepened and widened the mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. conferences for an exchange of experience in learning from tachai have been held in nearly 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions this spring.

as soon as spring set in, vast numbers of people who had been working for winter farmland improvement shifted to spring farming. in east china's shantung province, over 20 million peasants are engaged in spring ploughing and sowing, wheat field management and afforestation. in some areas in north and northeast china, a mass campaign is going on to water the wheat fields and other plots against a dry spell. electric pumps are being operated day and night for the purpose.

initial figures from 16 provinces and regions show that over one million cadres at the provincial, prefectural, county and people's commune levels have joined commune members in theoretical study and farm work to help win a good harvest this year.

the large-scale winter campaign for the construction of water control projects has created favourable conditions for spring farming. over one million such projects were completed to provide or improve irrigation for 2.66 million hectares of farmland. in addition, 660,000 hectares of terraced fields were built and much farmyard manure collected.

all-out support for spring farming came from the industrial, communications, commercial and other departments. in terms of value, 10 per cent more chemical fertilizer, insecticides and diesel oil were provided for rural use in peking, shanghai and 12 other municipalities and provinces in january and february than in the same 1974 period. substantial increases in the output of internal combustion engines, walking tractors, machine-drawn seeders and rice-seedling transplanters were achieved by machine-building departments in the first quarter of this year over the same 1974 period. industrial enterprises have sent workers and technicians to rural areas to help train technicians and repair farm machines and implements.

TIBET

Tibetan Workers Work Hard for Revolution

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Apr. 24, 1975)

over 50 thousand emancipated serfs are working in 200 factories and enterprices, including power plants, coal mines, chemical works, textile mills, building material plants and leather tanneries. these tibetan workers enjoy full political, social and economic equality, and as may day approaches, they are pledging their best efforts in socialist revolution and socialist construction to support the revolutionary cause of the working people over the world.

before serfdom was abolished in 1959 in the tibet autonomous region on china's southwestern frontiers, the manorial lords headed by dalai brutally exploited and oppressed the labouring people. the first generation of tibetan workers is raising their political consciousness through the great proletarian cultural revolution, particularly the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius.

a former slave, tehchin pasung, has been a coal miner for seven years. the mine's party organization and veteran workers of han nationality helped him raise his educational level and study marxism-leninism. tehchin pasung fulfilled his production quotas seven years running. in addition, he often helped others after finishing his own work. he said: "the working class has great responsibilities and this fills me with boundless energy. we look on digging one more shovelful of coal as a small contribution to our revolutionary cause." last year, this mine, 5,000 metres above sea level, overfulfilled the state quota 50 days ahead of schedule, producing 22 per cent more coal than in 1973.

tibetan workers also make technical innovations in their spare time. workers of the linchih woollen mill completed 75 technical innovations last year. a young tibetan worker named chialo improved the carding machines in his spare time by adding device to pick up the fluff. he was assisted by veteran han workers and technicians. the mill met its 1974 quotas for yarn and wool cloth 119 days ahead of schedule and woollen blankets 52 days in advance.

the factories and mines run study courses on marxism-leninism for the workers and cadres and have established many spare-time theoretical groups. a woman worker named tzujentam in the nachin power plant said: "as members of the working class, we should not only understand production, but revolutionary theory so that we can overthrow the old world and build the new."

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Telegraph Agency Delegation in Hunan Province

(NCNA-English Changsha, Apr. 24, 1975)

the delegation of the albanian telegraph agency led by the agency's director figiri vogli paid a friendly visit to hunan province in the company of deputy director of the hsinhua news agency hsieh li-fu.

yesterday, the delegation made a special trip to shaoshan, home village of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao. they viewed chairman mao's birthplace and the exhibition hall attached to it. they were photographed in front of chairman mao's birthplace. the albanian comrades-in-arms also visited the hunan provincial no. 1 teachers' institute in changsha, where chairman mao carried out revolutionary activities in his early years.

the albanian delegation arrived in changsha from peking by air on april 22. that afternoon, vice-chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee shang tzu-chin gave a banquet to warmly welcome the albanian comrades-in-arms. at the banquet in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship, vice-chairman shang tzu-chin and delegation leader figiri vogli expressed their hope for the steady consolidation and development of the friendship between the two parties, the two peoples and journalists of china and albania.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Chairman Wang Yao-ting Meets and Fetes Austrian Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 24, 1975)

wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, met with and feted here yesterday mr. fritz bock, president of the international economic relationship organization, chairman of the supervisory board of the creditanstalt-bankverein and former vice-chancellor of austria, and his assistant a.e. meckman.

attending the dinner were austrian ambassador to china eduard tschoep and officials of the austrian embassy in peking.

mr. bock arrived in peking on april 22.

Chinese Vice Minister Yao Yi-lin Meets
Austrian Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 25, 1975)

chinese vice-minister of foreign trade yao yi-lin met and had a friendly talk here this afternoon with fritz bock, president of the international economic relationship organization, chairman of the supervisory board of the creditanstalt-bankverein and former vice-chancellor of austria, and his assistant a.e. meckman.

austrian ambassador to china eduard tschoep and commercial counsellor of the embassy peter jehly were present on the occasion.

present were leading members of chinese departments concerned li chuan, cheng to-pin and cheng hung-yeh.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Belgian Prime Minister and Madame Tindemans
Leave Shanghai for Kueilin

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Apr. 24, 1975)

prime minister leo tindemans of the kingdom of belgium, madame tindemans and other distinguished belgian guests wound up their visit to shanghai and left for kueilin by special plane this afternoon in the company of ulanfu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

they were seen off at the airport by vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee ma tien-shui and chou li-chin and leading members of departments concerned.

prior to their departure, prime minister and madame tindemans and the other distinguished guests visited

the shanghai children's palace, where they watched children's extra-curricular theatrical and sports activities.

in the morning they viewed the ancient chinese paintings and bronzes displayed in the shanghai museum, made a boating excursion on the whangpoo river, and mounted the shanghai building to get a bird's-eye view of the city.

Belgian Prime Minister and Madame Tindemans Arrive in Kueilin

(NCNA-English Kueilin, Apr. 24, 1975)

leo tindemans, prime minister of the kingdom of belgium, madame tindemans and the other distinguished belgian guests arrived in kueilin from shanghai by special plane this afternoon in the company of ulanfu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

liu chung-kuei, vice-chairman of the kwangsi chuang autonomous regional revolutionary committee, chung feng, chairman of the kueilin municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned of the autonomous region, kueilin administrative prefecture and kueilin city as well as two thousand people defied a rain to give the distinguished guests a warm welcome at the airport.

the airport was bedecked with the national flags of china and belgium and welcome streamers. gaily-dressed welcomers waved bouquets and garlands and performed minority nationality dances to the beating of huge drums. prime minister tindemans waved to the crowd in acknowledgement.

the distinguished guests then drove to the city's ludi (reed flute) cave and viewed the spectacular scene in the cave.

in the evening, liu chung-kuei and chung feng gave a banquet for prime minister and madame tindemans and the other distinguished belgian guests. n.p.c. vice-chairman ulanfu was present. the banquet was alive with warm expressions of friendship. hosts and guests drank many toasts to the constant development of the friendship between the people of china and belgium.

Belgian Prime Minister and Madame Tindemans
Tour Lichiang River

(NCNA-English Kueilin, Apr. 25, 1975)

leo tindemans, prime minister of the kingdom of belgium, and madame tindemans, and other distinguished belgian guests made a motor-boat tour of the lichiang river today.

they were accompanied by ulanfu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, liu chung-kuei, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, and chung feng, chairman of the kueilin city revolutionary committee.

the lichiang river meanders through sprawling mountains, flanked by towering peaks that stud the beautiful farmland around like pinnacles shooting up from the ground. the distinguished belgian guests went from kueilin down to yangshuo by boat and feasted their eyes on natural beauty along the river. people on boats and the banks clapped welcome to the guests.

prime minister and madame tindemans, and foreign minister and madame van elslande, and other distinguished guests attended a soiree today and saw a song-and-dance performance presented by kueilin cultural and art workers and children.

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Burundi President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 24, 1975)

michel micombero, president of the republic of burundi, received chinese ambassador to burundi chen feng at his private residence on april 20, according to a bujumbura report.

they had dinner together and had a cordial and friendly talk.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Thiounn Prasith Fetes Chinese Journalists Delegation Back from Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 24, 1975)

thiounn prasith, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia, gave a luncheon here today to entertain the chinese journalists delegation just back from a visit to cambodia.

delegation leader hsieh wen-ching and members of the delegation attended.

also attending were leading members of peking press organizations chu mu-chih, chen chun, chang chen-tung, shih ching-yeh, chien hsiao-chang and peng ti, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry liang feng, and chinese ambassador to cambodia sun hao.

present at the luncheon were duong sam ol, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.c.; van piny, vice-minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia; and toch kham doeun, cambodian ambassador to china.

the luncheon preceeded in a warm atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.

Phnompenh Feature: Visit to Phnompenh Front -- Chinese Journalists Delegation

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Apr. 23, 1975)

it was the eve of the liberation of phnompenh when we visited the phnompenh front. those were soul-stirring days. we were witnesses of spectacular scenes on the eve of the great victory of the cambodian people, which has since become the focus of world attention. we were present amid the flames of war when the people's cambodia came into being.

in the last rays of the setting sun we drove past isolated enemy strongholds, crossed the enemy defence line shattered by the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces, and arrived on the outskirts of phnompenh to the booming of guns. the commanders

of the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces at the phnompenh front received us cordially like comrades-in-arms after a long separation. at the command post, we were immediately seized by a happiness of certain victory. commander of the front son sen told us with a smile: "comrades. you have arrived at the right moment. phnompenh will be taken soon. you will be the first and the last foreign delegation to have come to the phnompenh front, for before long, we shall be receiving foreign friends in the city of phnompenh itself." pointing to the several cambodian comrades present and the cottages nearby, he continued: "welcome exclamation here is our entire command post."

after a brief but cordial introduction by the commander, profound respect welled up within us for the cordial and frank host and the several cottages in the vicinity of phnompenh. with the liberation of phnompenh in sight, we were extremely excited and happy to meet with the men commanding the greatest decisive battle in the history of the cambodian people's struggle, to witness the tense preparations of the cambodian people and their armed forces for the capture of phnompenh, and to share the joy of impending triumph of the cambodian people. from commander son sen's talk on the battle of phnompenh, from the red arrows on the map closing upon phnompenh, from the busy telephone calls in the command post and from the panicky shouts of enemy troops through walkie-talkies, we could feel that victory was dawning on cambodia exclamation

everything here radiated victory. the day following our arrival at the front, commander son sen and deputy commander thouch accompanied us on a tour of the battlefield and a visit to some heroic units and field hospitals which had distinguished themselves in the battle around phnompenh. we drove freely at broad daylight and literally under the nose of the enemy -- merely a dozen to 10 or 20 kilometres from phnompenh. this in itself shows that the enemy is completely paralysed under the powerful offensives of the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces. our cars are american jeeps painted with the figure "7". they were captured when the puppet seventh division was wiped out in baset during the new year offensive this year. during the trip, deputy commander thouch took out a map printed in the u.s.a. and gave us an account of the military situation on the phnompenh front, drawing arrows towards phnompenh with a red pencil while he talked. he said: "after the puppet seventh division and seven brigade of reinforcements were wiped out, we have cut the enemy defence line from baset to prek phnou and destroyed 97 per cent of the enemy strongholds on the line. we have thus knocked open the gate to phnompenh and thrust into the enemy's positions, isolating and encircling small enemy strongholds. we are now shelling pochentong airport from five directions and the next step is to attack the city itself."

pointing to the map, he said with a broad smile: "in the past we had to carry many big maps with us. they were very inconvenient. but now, this small topographical map of phnompenh and its surrounding areas is enough, because we are fighting in such a small area."

after a pause, he went on: "the enemy in phnompenh is running out of ammunition and food. but they are trying to drag on to the rainy season and to surreptitiously bring in something through the mekong river. it's sheer day-dreaming exclamation the only way out for them now is to surrender."

sure enough, the enemy in phnompenh met his doom on april 17 when the people's armed forces liberated phnompenh at one stroke. all the enemy troops surrendered.

at the phnompenh front, we met many people who were the authors of the victory. it is our strong feeling that the victory of the cambodian people is no accident. it is a victory for people's war, a victory for the correct military line and correct strategy and tactics, and a victory for the revolutionary heroism of the commanders and fighters.

since new year's day, on the crest of victories, the cambodian patriotic armed forces and people launched powerful and concerted offensives on three battlefronts -- the lower reaches of the mekong river, the areas around phnompenh and a number of provincial capitals temporarily controlled by the enemy. the mekong front served as a strangulating hold on saigon's communication with phnompenh. on the front of the provincial capitals, the enemy was tied down, dispersed and besieged. these two battlefronts provided close coordination for the operations on the phnompenh front.

the people's armed forces planned to attack and capture in a month two enemy strategic strongholds south of neak luong, from which the mekong could be blocked. but, they achieved their objective in only four days. meanwhile, the heroic commanders and fighters of the people's armed forces wiped out all the enemy troops on the lower reaches of the mekong and took control over 70 kilometres of the river. then, after a fierce attack they liberated the militarily important towns of neak luong and ba nam on april 1, completely controlling the 100-kilometre waterway on the lower reaches of the mekong. the cutting off of the mekong left the phnompenh traitorous clique dependent entirely on u.s. "emergency" airlifts and airdrops which could hardly meet the enemy's need for grain, ammunition and fuel. furthermore, pochentong airport had long fallen within artillery range of the people's armed forces. by the time we arrived at the phnompenh front the u.s. airlift through pochentong airport had halted seven times.

after the new year offensive was launched by the people's armed forces, the enemy hastily massed their forces on the phnompenh front in an attempt to hold their lair. the people's armed forces made a surprise attack on the mekong front and won splendid victories. while the enemy turned their attention to the mekong front, the people's armed forces mounted an attack with an irresistable impact on the phnompenh front. fighting in close coordination in simultaneous attacks on three fronts, the people's armed forces by directing their main forces at important sectors sent the enemy reeling and put them in a double squeeze. on the day we arrived at the phnompenh front, the people's armed forces were raining shells on pochentong airport, the heaviest shelling. the tactic of cutting the enemy communication lines and their food and ammunition supply has sealed the doom of the enemy.

in the new year general offensive, commanders and fighters displayed a high sense of discipline and the revolutionary spirit of sacrifice. there is a special attack force on the phnompenh front which fired the first shot in the general offensive.

when the fighters of this unit attacked two enemy strategic strongholds near baset mountain on the night of january 1, their presence was revealed under bright moonlight. enemy aircraft, guns, and tanks immediately peppered them with explosive and incendiary bombs. defying all hardships and dangers, the liberation fighters continued to advance heroically. they broke through four mine areas and two rows of barbed-wire entanglements and finally occupied the enemy position within the fixed time. then they held their position despite franzied enemy counter-attacks. the liberation forces suffered some casualties, and political commissar pat and battalion commander chhon were seriously wounded. but led by a company commander, the liberation fighters continued to fight heroically and took the second stronghold. the third enemy stronghold was taken after dawn. their exploit had contributed to the victory on the entire front. when we visited political commissar pat, he told us about this operation with pride. he said, "with the revolutionary spirit, the combat determination and a discipline based on political consciousness, we can overcome the biggest difficulty and accomplish the most arduous task."

a women's detachment, active on the phnompenh front, was founded october 8, 1972. this red detachment of women has fulfilled with flying colours in the past few years its tasks of attacks on enemy convoys, assaults on enemy strongholds, maintaining positions, protecting communication lines, transporting food and ammunition as well as air defence. we heard commendations of its exploits by many commanding officers. but the political

commissar of the detachment modestly told us, "we have done nothing outstanding. our heroic deeds are all collective feats and the victory of collective heroism."

we visited on the phnompenh front the first armoured unit of the people's armed forces which equipped itself with arms and tanks captured from the enemy. two of its tanks were captured in a battle near kompong luong last year. this unit made its first attack on the enemy on last february 16 and won the battle. after storming an enemy post and wiping out part of the troops there, it headed for the second enemy post. as it was nearing the post, enemy soldiers were heard yelling: "listen. doesn't it sound like the rumbling of tanks?" their commander retorted angrily: "no, they are not tanks; but ox-carts in camouflage. just look. the ox-carts are covered with something like adhesive plaster. they don't have any tanks exclamation" the enemy could not believe that the people's armed forces have their own tank unit. when the tanks were approaching the enemy position, a group of puppet troops welcomed them with applause. when the fighters of the people's tank unit ordered the puppet troops to put up their hands, the latter took it as a joke by their own men and replied with the password "number 93". at this moment, hand-grenades were tossed from a tank which killed seven or eight puppet troops. many enemy troops fleeing helter-skelter from the position were mowed down by gunfire from the tanks. this armoured unit won another battle on march 15. the cammander of the unit who rode the first tank and the driver of the second tank told us in an interview that neither of them had ever seen any tank before, not to say using it in fighting. the 20-year-old pat rang from a family of poor peasants did not even know how to ride a bicycle. when he was assigned the task of driving a tank on last february 9, he spent two hours in learning driving from a truck driver and practised it himself for six days before he took part in the february 16 operation. he told us: "at the beginning, i could hardly control the tank. it just staggered along. but at the thought that i was carrying out a glorious task assigned by the leadership, i plucked up my courage in a resolute determination to fulfil the task well.

this shows how a people's army is steeled and grows up in the flames of war. the great victory of the cambodian people has been won thanks to this army which fights in the interests of the people and enjoys their support.

this is a historic victory won by the heroic cambodian people after five years of arduous struggle. all the cambodian people have been mobilized under the slogan "everything for the front, everything for victory." we have witnessed many heart-stirring scenes of the people's war, such as teenagers standing on guard gun in hand, young women peasants carrying wounded

soldiers on stretchers, a noted cambodian surgeon operating on a wounded fighter in a field hospital, transport teams carrying goods in high spirits to the front and mutual-aid teams in the countryside busy building water conservancy networks in order to produce more grain to support the front. a commander of the people's armed forces told us: the peasants are digging irrigation canals in the wake of our advancing troops. dams are being built less than 20 kilometres from phnompenh.

the people are the real iron bastion, the motive force in the making of history. with their successes in battle, the heroic cambodian people are adding a new chapter to the history of their country.

CHINA AND ICELAND

Chinese Graphic Arts Exhibition Opens in Reykjavik

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 24, 1975)

the chinese graphic arts exhibition opened yesterday afternoon at the kjarval art gallery in reykjavik, capital of iceland, according to a report from that city.

icelandic president kristjan eldjarn and madam eldjarn, prime minister geir hallgrimsson and mrs. hallgrimsson attended the opening ceremony.

among the more than 300 guests attending the opening ceremony were: president of the united althing, asgeir bjarnason; first deputy speaker gils gudmundsson; president of the supreme court benedikt sigurjonsson; minister of foreign affairs einar agustsson; minister of culture and education vilhjalmur hjalmarsson; minister of agriculture and communications halldor e. sigurdsson; mayor of reykjavik birgir isl. gunnarsson; and other high-ranking officials. former minister of culture magnus t. olafsson, leading members of the iceland-china society for culture, people of various strata and envoys of some countries were also present.

chinese ambassador to iceland chen tung presided over and addressed the opening ceremony. he expressed thanks to icelandic friends of various circles for their support of and assistance in the preparatory work of the exhibition.

icelandic minister of culture and education vilhjalmur hjalmarsson also spoke at the ceremony. he was confident that the mutual understanding and friendly relations between the two countries would continue to develop, he said.

yesterday morning, a preview of the exhibition was held for icelandic press representatives.

CHINA AND INDOCHINA

Chairman Chu Teh, Premier Chou En-lai Greet Fifth Anniversary of Summit Conference of Indochinese Peoples

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 24, 1975)

chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to samdech norodom sihanouk, samdech penn nouth, mr. khieu samphan, prince souphanouvong, president nguyen huu tho, president huynh tan phat, president ton duc thang and premier pham van dong, extending warm congratulations on the fifth anniversary of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples. the message reads:

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia,

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia,

his excellency mr. khieu samphan, deputy prime minister and minister of national defence of the royal government of national union and commander-in-chief of the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces,

prince souphanouvong, chairman of the central committee of the lao patriotic front,

his excellency nguyen huu tho, president of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and president of the advisory council of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam,

his excellency huynh tan phat, president of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam,

comrade ton duc thang, president of the democratic republic of viet nam,

comrade pham van dong, premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam,

on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, we would like to extend, on behalf of chairman mao tsetung, the government of the people's republic of china and the chinese people, our warm congratulations and high salute to you and, through you, to the heroic peoples of cambodia, laos and viet nam.

inspired by the spirit of the joint statement of the historic summit conference of the indochinese peoples, the heroic cambodian, lao and vietnamese peoples, uniting closely, supporting one another, working in coordination and fighting in concert, have over the past five years won brilliant victories in their just struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, thus making valuable contributions to the anti-imperialist cause of the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples in asia and the whole world and setting brilliant examples of united struggle against imperialism.

at present, inspiring changes are taking place in the situation in indochina. the cambodian people, after five years of courageous fighting, have thoroughly defeated traitorous lon nol clique, won the great victory of their just war of national salvation and advanced their national liberation struggle to a new historical stage. the patriotic armymen and civilians in south viet nam have mounted a valiant counter-attack against nguyen van thieu clique's criminal acts of violating the paris agreement and perversively continuing the war and won very great victories. the people in north viet nam have continuously achieved outstanding successes in rehabilitating and developing the economy and building socialism. the lao people have waged an unremitting struggle for the thorough implementation of the vientiane agreement and its protocol, the realization of the 18-point political programme and the consolidation and building up of the liberated areas and won new successes. the development of the situation in indochina is a vivid proof that countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution -- this historical tide is surging ahead irresistibly. imperialism and its lackeys can not check the triumphant advance of the people's revolutionary cause, no matter how they may carry out sabotage and make trouble.

indochina belongs to the three indochinese peoples. the just cause of the indochinese peoples will certainly be victorious.

china and the three indochinese countries are linked by mountains and rivers and closely related like the lips to the teeth. the chinese people and the three indochinese peoples are brothers and comrades-in-arms sharing weal and woe. we have always considered it our bounden internationalist duty to support and aid the indochinese peoples in their revolutionary struggle. your great victories are a source of tremendous encouragement to the chinese people's revolutionary cause. following chairman mao's teachings, the chinese people will, as always, firmly support the just struggle of the three indochinese peoples until complete and thorough victory is won.

chu teh,
chairman of the standing committee of
the national people's congress of the
people's republic of china

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the
people's republic of china

peking, april 24, 1975

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: "Indochina Belongs to Indochinese Peoples"

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 25, 1975)

the "people's daily" warmly greets the 5th anniversary of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples in an editorial today entitled "indochina belongs to indochinese peoples". the editorial reads:

the glorious 5th anniversary of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples has come at a time when an excellent situation prevails in the three indochinese countries where, fighting in unity and advancing in triumph, the cambodian people have liberated phnompenh and are celebrating the great victory amidst the song of triumph, and where the south vietnamese people have won one victory after another and the puppet saigon regime is crumbling. the chinese people, with the profound feeling of comrades-in-arms and brothers, extend the high respect and warm congratulations to the heroic peoples of the three indochinese countries.

the summit conference of the indochinese peoples held five years ago was a meeting of unity, fighting and victory, and was of great historical significance. at that time, u.s. imperialism frenziedly expanded its wars of aggression against viet nam and laos and blatantly instigated the lon nol clique to stage a reactionary coup d'etat, thus spreading the flames of aggressive war to the whole indochina. at this critical moment, the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, holding high the radiant flag of the just struggle for national salvation and persevering in the correct orientation of armed struggle, adopted a joint declaration which calls on the indochinese peoples to strengthen their unity, resolutely defeat u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and defend their sacred national rights. after five years of staunch and arduous struggle the indochinese peoples have won brilliant victory which has pronounced the complete bankruptcy of the u.s. policy of aggression in indochina, greatly heightened the resolve of the revolutionary people and deflated the arrogance of imperialism. this victory has set a shining example to the world peoples' struggle against aggression by foreign power and in defence of national independence and made a great contribution to the revolutionary cause of the oppressed nations and oppressed people.

indochina has now entered a new historical period. the development and growth of the national liberation forces are faster than expected, and so are the defeat and collapse of imperialism and its lackeys. the cambodian people have won a nation-wide victory today in their just struggle for national salvation. similarly, the south vietnamese people have won tremendous victories in their heroic counter-attack against the nguyen van thieu clique for its violation of the paris agreement and its criminal and perverted action in keeping on the war. the laotian people are successfully defending the fruits of national independence and national concord. the u.s. aggressors, in dire confusion, are moaning helplessly. some of the u.s. lackeys, fleeing helter-skelter, have become the garbage of history; some, panic-stricken, have landed themselves in a tight spot. no matter what last struggles will be put up by imperialism and its lackeys, they cannot escape the fate of complete defeat.

the reason for the rapid development of the situation in indochina is the fact that the indochinese peoples have cast away the blind faith in imperialism and dared to wage a tit-for-tat struggle against it. years ago, the arrogant and truculent u.s. aggressors spent billions of u.s. dollars to arm over one million puppet troops, resorted to all kinds of sophisticated weapons except nuclear ones, and went so far as to dispatch hundreds of thousands of u.s. troops to invade

indochina. but confronted with the struggle of the indochinese peoples who have a staunch revolutionary spirit and dauntless heroism the colossus of u.s. imperialism can do nothing. in extremely difficult conditions, the indochinese peoples have neither been cowed by the enemy's threat of force, nor duped by his political deceptions. with great determination, they have marched firmly towards their sacred goal of driving out the aggressors and overthrowing the traitors, thus, tipping the scales emphatically in favour of the indochinese peoples. the practice of struggle of the indochinese peoples has proved that it is not the people of viet nam, cambodia and laos who are afraid of imperialism, but vice versa.

the solid unity of the indochinese peoples is a vital factor in defeating their common enemy, u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. sharing the same fate and facing the common enemy, they have a very firm basis to unite as one against the enemy. in their just struggle of national salvation in the past five years, they have fought shoulder to shoulder and supported one another in close coordination, forming a formidable force which struck fear into the imperialists. the united strength of more than fifty million indochinese people is at once invincible and unconquerable. facts have once again eloquently proved that so long as the oppressed nations and oppressed people unite and fight shoulder to shoulder, they are bound to win great victories in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

at present, the international situation is excellent and the fundamental contradictions in the world are becoming more acute. the people of all countries are advancing victoriously in their struggles. the tidal wave of the third world's anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist and anti-hegemonic struggle is rising continuously. the two superpowers, which have committed all sorts of evil and foul deeds in the world, are faced with a more difficult situation and find themselves in an increasingly dire predicament. more and more people have seen through the ignominious features of that superpower which, under the signboard of "socialism", betrays the cause of revolutionary struggle of the peoples and pursues the imperialist policy of expansion. its clumsy performances in regard to cambodia are stark self-exposures. current developments are very favourable to the indochinese peoples. although arduous tasks still face the peoples of the three indochinese countries, the tempo of the victorious advance of the long-tested and united indochinese peoples cannot be blocked by any force. the lofty aims set by the summit conference of the indochinese peoples must be and will be attained.

china and the three indochinese countries are intimate neighbours linked by the same mountains and rivers.

the chinese and the indochinese peoples are dear comrades-in-arms and brothers. we have forged a profound militant friendship in the protracted struggle against imperialism throughout which we have always sympathized with, supported and encouraged each other. the chinese people heartily rejoice over the victories of the peoples of the three indochinese countries as over their own. the struggle and victory of the indochinese peoples are a powerful support and tremendous encouragement to the chinese people in their socialist revolution and socialist construction. following the consistent teachings of chairman mao tsetung, the chinese people will, as in the past, always stand by the fraternal peoples of the three indochinese countries and resolutely support their just struggle until complete victory.

Indochinese Peoples Advancing from Victory to Still Greater Victory

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 24, 1975)

the revolutionary situation has never been better in indochina where heart-stirring changes are taking place. holding aloft the banner of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, the banner of fighting in unity, the heroic peoples of cambodia, viet nam and laos have in the past five years advanced from victory to still greater victories.

the summit conference of the indochinese peoples was a conference of militant unity and victory of the [redacted] indochinese people held in 1970 to resist the intensification of the war of aggression by u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. inspired by the joint declaration of the conference, the people of the three indochinese countries have in the past five years united closely, supported and coordinated closely with each other and fought shoulder to shoulder, frustrating the military and political plots of the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys, smashing the u.s. schemes of "khmerization", "vietnamization" and "laotianization" of the war, and winning brilliant victories in the just struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. they have set a glorious example of united struggle against imperialism.

persevering in people's war and fighting valiantly for five years, the heroic cambodian people have won an earth-shaking great victory in their just war of national salvation, writing a glowing page of a weak nation defeating a strong, a small nation defeating a big. this has given a powerful impetus and encouragement to the world people's struggle against imperialism, colonialism

and hegemonism. bringing into full play the might of people's war, they have defeated the rabid invasion by over 100,000 u.s. aggressor and saigon puppet troops in 1970, and shattered the u.s. scheme of "khmerization" of the war. they have also foiled other u.s. plots, sabotage and interference including the wanton u.s. bombing of the cambodian liberated areas for nearly 200 days in 1973 and the recent u.s. "emergency airlift" to save the moribund lon nol clique. with the vigorous support of the people, the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces have mounted powerful offensives and won one victory after another since early this year. continuing their triumphant advance, they liberated phnompenh on april 17, thus proclaiming the total collapse of the traitorous lon nol regime. with their great victory, the cambodian people have brought their struggle for national liberation to a new historical period.

the valiant vietnamese people have over the past ten and more years won great victories in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, compelling the united states and the saigon administration to sign the paris agreement in january 1973. in the last two years, the vietnamese people in both the south and the north have made tireless efforts for the complete implementation and safeguard of the paris agreement. but with u.s. support, the dictatorial and warlike nguyen van thieu clique deliberately sabotaged the agreement, committed hundreds of thousands of ceasefire violations, and launched tens of thousands of nibbling and "pacification" operations against the liberated areas in a vain attempt to swallow up the liberated areas and wipe out the people's armed forces and the revolutionary administration. to safeguard the paris agreement and defend the liberated areas and the fruits of revolution, the south vietnamese people and their liberation army have launched a tit-for-tat struggle against the thieu clique and the united states, and incessantly counter-attacked the saigon troops who violated the paris agreement and encroached on the liberated areas. since early march in particular, they have launched large-scale counteroffensives in self-defence, in the course of which over 270,000 saigon puppet troops were wiped out or disintegrated, and thousands of illegally-built enemy strongholds were destroyed. hue, da nang, qui nhon, nha trang, da lat and many other cities, provincial capitals and district towns, which had been turned by the enemy into bases for encroachment on the liberated areas, were captured. 20 provinces in all were completely liberated. at present, the liberated areas are linked up into one contiguous territory from the north to the south, and have become a solid revolutionary base of the south vietnamese people. under the hammer blows of the liberation army and people of south viet nam, the puppet "president" nguyen van thieu was forced to step down on april 21; the saigon puppet regime is crumbling. with u.s. assistance the saigon puppet clique is playing with deceptive tricks politically and putting up a last-ditch struggle militarily.

but in no way can these prevent the south vietnamese people and their liberation army from marching forward to greater victories.

the heroic lao people, under the leadership of the lao patriotic front, have persisted in a protracted war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. they have successfully liberated four-fifths of the country's territory and compelled the vientiane authorities to sign the vientiane agreement in february 1973. in the two years and more since the signing of the agreement, the lao people, while working hard to consolidate and build the liberated areas, have carried on an unremitting struggle, achieving many successes in the implementation of the vientiane agreement. with the support of the broad masses of the people, the patriotic forces have repeatedly frustrated the nibbling attacks on the liberated areas by a handful of vientiane ultra-rightists and their sabotage of the agreement. they have thus basically achieved neutralization of the cities of vientiane and luang prabang, set up the lao provisional national union government and the national coalition political council, and promulgated the 18-point political programme and other measures concerned. all this has created favourable conditions for the lao people to solve their own problems without foreign interference.

the great victories of the cambodian, vietnamese and lao peoples show that a just cause is invincible. they are eloquent proof of the truth: "strengthening their unity, supporting each other and persevering in a protracted people's war, the three indo-chinese peoples will certainly overcome all difficulties and win complete victory."

CHINA AND JAMAICA

Chinese Badminton Team Plays First Match in Jamaica

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 24, 1975)

the visiting chinese badminton team held its first match with jamaican players in kingston on the evening of april 22, according to a report from the capital of jamaica.

the match was preceded by an opening ceremony. the governor-general of jamaica, florizel glasspole, declared the match open and watched the tournament. among those present at the ceremony were attorney general leacroft robinson, chairman of jamaica national sports limited william issacs, parliamentary secretary

for youth and community development seymour mullings, president of jamaica badminton association richard roberts and diplomatic envoys. chinese ambassador to jamaica li chao was also present.

the superb skill of the players of the two countries drew applause from the more than 600 spectators.

governor-general florizel glasspole received all members of the team and had a friendly talk with them in the morning. chinese ambassador li chao was present on the occasion.

ambassador li chao held a reception on the evening of april 21 in honour of the chinese badminton team which arrived in kingston from venezuela in the afternoon. among the more than 300 guests were minister of state of jamaican ministry of external affairs dudley thompson, speaker of the house of representatives ripton mcpherson, attorney general leacroft robinson, other government officials, diplomatic envoys and representatives of chinese residents.

president of jamaica badminton association richard roberts, other members of the association and jamaica badminton players were also present at the reception.

CHINA AND JAPAN

President of China-Japan Friendship Association Meets Friendship Delegation of Japanese Cultural Circles

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 24, 1975)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here today with all members of the friendship delegation of japanese cultural circles with hikotaro ando, professor of waseda university, as leader, toshiko maida as deputy leader and uiichi yoshikawa as secretary-general.

secretary-general of the host association sun ping-hua was present on the occasion.

Japanese Public Figures Demand Inclusion of
Anti-Hegemony Clause in Japan-China Treaty

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 24, 1975)

japanese public figures have written in newspapers or made television statements demanding that the anti-hegemony clause in the japan-china joint statement be included in the proposed japan-china treaty of peace and friendship.

in an article carried in the "mainichi shimbun" of april 24, chairman of the policy deliberation council of the japan komei party yoshiaki masaki pointed out: "the primary prerequisite for the conclusion of a japan-china treaty of peace and friendship is that the treaty should not retreat from the 1972 japan-china joint statement. it is natural and reasonable that the content of article seven (about anti-hegemony) of the japan-china joint statement be included in the proposed treaty." he added: "should any country have any objection and argue that such a clause is directed against a certain country, one would come to the conclusion that this country admits that it is seeking hegemony."

he wrote: "a pledge by japan and china that neither of the two countries should seek hegemony and each of them is opposed to efforts by any other country to seek hegemony would be of great positive significance to countries in the asia-pacific region."

masaki refuted in his article the various arguments put forward by those who oppose the inclusion of the anti-hegemony clause in the proposed treaty. he said: "in my opinion, a declaration of our opposition to the establishment of hegemony by any country through a japan-china treaty would tell the world that our country is a country which truly desires peace."

mantaro furukawa, commentator of the nippon educational television (nkt), said on april 24: "the proposed japan-china treaty of peace and friendship will be a basic treaty between the two countries and the inclusion of an anti-hegemony clause in the treaty will be very important to securing peace for japan both at present and in the future."

also advocating the inclusion of the anti-hegemony clause in the japan-china treaty, the "hokkaido shimbun" wrote editorially on april 21: "japan's aggression against china and other asian countries in the past was made in pursuit of hegemony. it brought sufferings to the asian peoples and also disaster to our people."

it added: "as this is a bitter experience, japan should pledge never to take the same path again. this will also mean opposition to any force seeking hegemony over japan and china or in asia."

Japanese Youth Ship Delegation Leaves
Shanghai for Peking

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Apr. 25, 1975)

the youth ship delegation for japan-china friendship from kitakyushu city of japan wound up a friendly visit here and left for peking this evening.

the japanese guests were given a warm send-off at the dock by chang mei-hua, member of the standing committee of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, leading members of the shanghai municipal committee of the communist youth league, the shanghai branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other organizations concerned, and several hundred singing and dancing young people.

during their stay in shanghai, they visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, industrial and agricultural establishments and a workers' housing estate and were warmly welcomed in these places.

groups of japanese young people visited the shanghai lorry plant and the shanghai electrical machinery plant. a worker-engineer at the electrical machinery plant who had visited a japanese electrical machinery factory was very happy to meet colleagues from that factory again. he told the japanese friends that he would learn from the japanese workers, adding that the workers of the two countries should join hands and work for closer friendship.

japanese young peasants visited the tangwan people's commune in shanghai county, where they saw the farm implements shop, stud farm and called at commune members' homes. at a vegetable garden, they tried their hands at loosening the soil, showing the friendly sentiments between the young people of china and japan.

the japanese youth delegation also visited schools and hospitals. at the shanghai teachers' college, they held discussions and a get-together with youth representatives from various circles of shanghai and teachers and students of the school. the japanese friends planted trees in a park on the western outskirts together with shanghai youth and, arm in arm, they posed for group pictures in front of the newly-planted friendship trees.

the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a reception yesterday evening in honour of the japanese friends. vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee chou li-chin and delegation leader gohei tani made toasts to the steady development of the friendship between the people, youth and women of the two countries.

the japanese delegation arrived in shanghai on the morning of april 23. chou li-chin met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with delegation leader gohei tani, deputy leader shigekazu urano and other leading members of the delegation.

the 391-member delegation is composed of young people from the grass-roots in all walks of life, nearly half of them being girls.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Party and Government Delegation Back in Peking from Nanking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 24, 1975)

comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and president of the democratic people's republic of korea, and the d.p.r.k. party and government delegation he is leading returned here by special plane this morning in the company of comrade teng hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, after concluding their visit to nanking.

members of the korean party and government delegation returning by the same plane are: kim dong gyu, o jin u, pak sung chul, chon mun sop, ho dam, o guk ryol and hyun jun keuk.

the delegation was greeted at peking airport by chinese party and state leaders and leading members of departments concerned yao wen-yuan, chen hsi-lien, chi teng-kuei, keng piao, li chiang, fang yi and yang cheng-wu.

also meeting the delegation at the airport were kye ung tae and chong song nam, members of the korean party and government delegation; mrs. hyun jun keuk, wife of the korean ambassador to china, and diplomatic officials of the korean embassy, and other korean comrades in peking.

chiao kuan-hua, chinese minister of foreign affairs; shen chien, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; ko hua and chu chuan-hsien, department directors in the foreign ministry; and chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan, who accompanied the korean delegation to nanking, returned by the same plane.

on their departure from nanking, president kim il sung and the other korean comrades were given a warm send-off at the airport by peng chung, first secretary of the c.p.c. kiangsu provincial committee and chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee; wu ta-sheng, chiang ko, and chao kuei-hsiang, leading members of the c.p.c. kiangsu provincial committee and the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee; ting sheng, liao han-sheng, chien chun and hsiao yung-yin, leading members of the nanking units of the chinese people's liberation army; wang chu-pin, chen chin-hsin and wang chao-chuan, leading members of the c.p.c. nanking city committee and the nanking city revolutionary committee, and more than 2,000 local people.

as president kim il sung and the other korean comrades bade farewell to the well-wishers, people sang and danced and shouted slogans to give them a hearty send-off. president kim il sung repeatedly waved and clapped back in acknowledgement.

President Kim Il Sung and Other Korean Comrades Visit Peking Physical Culture Institute

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 24, 1975)

comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and president of the democratic people's republic of korea, and the party and government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea he is leading visited the peking physical culture institute this afternoon in the company of comrade chen hsi-lien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council.

the institute was bedecked with coloured flags and welcome streamers today. chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission, and chung shih-tung, a leading member of the institute, greeted president kim il sung and the other korean comrades at the gate while teachers, students and staff workers beat drums and gongs and waved the national flags of china and korea and bouquets to give a warm welcome to president kim il sung and the other korean comrades.

president kim il sung and the other korean comrades watched training sessions in swimming, basketball, volleyball and table tennis. the students entertained the distinguished guests with an exhibition of gymnastics and wushu, which was warmly received.

Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping Continues Talks with Comrade Kim Il Sung

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 25, 1975)

comrade teng hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, continued talks here this morning with comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and president of the democratic people's republic of korea, in a warm atmosphere of revolutionary friendship and militant unity.

korean comrades who took part in the talks were members of the party and government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea: kim dong gyu, o jin u, pak sung chul, chon mun sop, ho dam, kye ung tae, chong song nam, o guk ryol and hyun jun keuk.

chinese comrades who took part in the talks were: yao wen-yuan, chen hsi-lien, chi teng-kuei, keng piao, chiao kuan-hua, li chiang, fang yi, yang cheng-wu, ko hua and li yun-chuan.

President Kim Il Sung Gives Grand Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 25, 1975)

comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and president of the democratic people's republic of korea, gave a grand banquet in the great hall of the people here this evening on the occasion of the visit to the people's republic of china by the party and government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea.

chinese party and government leaders present at the function were wang hung-wen, yeh chien-ying, teng hsiao-ping, yao wen-yuan, chen hsi-lien, chi teng-kuei, hua kuo-feng, wang tung-hsing, wu teh, chen yung-kuei, wu kuei-hsien, su chen-hua, ni chih-fu, hsu hsiang-chien, nieh jung-chen, li su-wen, wang chen, yu chiu-li, ku mu and sun chien.

present were samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk, samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the

national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth.

members of the party and government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea kim dong gyu, o jin u, pak sung chul, chon mun sop, ho dam, kye ung tae, chong song nam, o guk ryol and hyun jun keuk were present.

a portrait of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung and a portrait of the korean people's great leader president kim il sung hung side by side in the banqueting hall, flanked by the national flag of the people's republic of china and the national flag of the democratic people's republic of korea.

as president kim il sung, chinese party and government leaders wang hung-wen, yeh chien-ying and teng hsiao-ping, samdech sihanouk and samdech penn nouth entered the banqueting hall, they were greeted by a prolonged warm applause.

comrade kim il sung and comrade teng hsiao-ping spoke at the banquet. their speeches were punctuated by warm applause. after their speeches, the band played the national anthems of the people's republic of china and the democratic people's republic of korea.

the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere. the band played chinese and korean tunes. in the course of the banquet, chinese and korean comrades chatted cordially and drank many toasts to the daily enhancement of the militant friendship and great unity of the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and korea.

also present at the banquet were:

lu cheng-chao and sha chien-li, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and

leading members of departments concerned of the central committee of the communist party of china and of the government, the general departments, services and arms of the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal committee of the communist party of china and the peking municipal revolutionary committee, including keng piao, chiao kuan-hua, li chiang, fang yi, yeh fei, chung fu-hsiang, yu hui-yung, liu hsiang-ping, yang cheng-wu, liang pi-yeh, chang tsung-hsun, ma ning, feng yung-shun, kuang jen-nung, liu tao-sheng, lai kuang-tsu, chang ta-chih, sung cheng-chih, wang hai-jung, ma wen-po, ho ying, feng hsuan, shen chien, shih yi-chih, hsiao peng, wang hsing, tu hsing-yuan, hsieh hsin-ho, kuo lu, su chieh, chao cheng-hung, yu li-chin, huang tso-chen, yang chun-sheng, chu mu-chih, lu ying, hsu chien-sheng, teng kang, chen yi-lin, wang shou-hsiang

and chai tse-min, chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan, combat heroes of the former chinese people's volunteers and family members of c.p.v. men or martyrs, and leading members of the peking municipal workers, youth and women organizations and the china-korea friendship people's commune.

heads of diplomatic missions of various countries in china were present.

entourage of the korean party and government delegation, wife of the korean ambassador to china, diplomatic officials of the korean embassy in peking and other korean comrades in peking attended.

Speech of Comrade Kim Il Sung

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 25, 1975)

following is the full text of the speech of comrade kim il sung at the banquet he gave here this evening on the occasion of the visit to china of the party and government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea:

esteemed comrade vice-chairman wang hung-wen,
esteemed comrade vice-chairman yeh chien-ying,
esteemed comrade vice-chairman teng hsiao-ping,
esteemed leading comrades of the chinese party and government,
esteemed samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, and princess,
esteemed samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame,
dear comrades and friends,

during our visit to the people's republic of china, a country of our comrades-in-arms, we have spent very pleasant and meaningful days amidst the particular attention and hospitality of the communist party and the government of china and the fraternal chinese people.

we were accorded grand and warm welcome overflowing with revolutionary enthusiasm by the chinese people everywhere we went during our visit, and happily met with the former officers and men of the chinese people's volunteers who had fought together, sharing life and death, sweets and bitters, during the past fatherland liberation war against the u.s. imperialist aggressors.

we saw and learnt many things during our current visit to china and were really touched by the sincere hospitality and warm militant friendship of the chinese comrades.

your warm welcome and hospitality for us once again glaringly showed how much the chinese people value their militant friendship and unity with the korean people and what a solid foundation korea-china friendship is based on.

i extend my deep thanks to comrade chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people and intimate friend of our people, to the central committee of the communist party of china, the government of the people's republic of china and the chinese people for having accorded us so sincere, whole-hearted welcome and hospitality.

i also take this opportunity to offer my heartfelt gratitude to samdech norodom sihanouk, samdech penn nouth and other cambodian friends for your cordial welcome.

during the course of our current visit to china we have personally seen with deep impressions the brilliant successes achieved by the chinese people in the socialist revolution and socialist construction under the leadership of comrade chairman mao tsetung and the communist party of china.

the people's republic of china has made a leaping progress in all the political, economic, scientific and cultural, and military spheres, and its look has radically changed.

the present changes taking place in china give a great encouragement to the world's revolutionary peoples who are fighting for national liberation and socialism.

our delegation rejoices over this as our own successes and warmly congratulates you and the entire chinese people for this.

during those days we had a significant meeting with comrade chairman mao tsetung, and also met with comrade premier chou en-lai; we held sincere and friendly talks with the leading comrades of the chinese party and government on several occasions.

during our talks we expressed our unanimous determination to strengthen and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, two countries and two peoples onto a higher plane in conformity with the development of the present situation in the struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and we reached a complete agreement of views on all matters discussed.

the current visit of our delegation to china has born wonderful fruits, and this fully demonstrated to the whole world the invincible might of the great friendship sealed in blood between the two peoples of korea and china.

the strengthening of friendship and unity between the peoples of our two countries based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism constitutes a great contribution to speeding up the socialist construction in the two countries, strengthening the unity of the world progressive peoples and bringing earlier the victory of the anti-imperialist revolutionary cause.

having seen the militant friendship and unity between our two countries strengthening and developing further, the imperialists and their stooges now fail to conceal unrest and fear.

the results of the current visit of our delegation to china will display a great vitality in the future common struggle of the two peoples.

the present developments in asia more vividly prove that the victory of the liberation struggle of the peoples and the downfall of the imperialists and their lackeys are a trend of our times, which no force can check.

in the future, too, the korean people will fight on forever firmly hand in hand with the fraternal chinese people for the victory of the cause of peace and democracy, national independence and socialism; and will fight in unity with all the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces in the world.

dear comrades and friends,

we feel very much satisfied that the visit of our delegation to the people's republic of china has produced good fruits in all spheres. we are leaving your country with unforgettable deep impressions.

upon our return home, we shall convey the warm sentiments of militant friendship from the fraternal chinese people to the korean people.

in conclusion, i warmly wish the chinese people greater successes in their struggle to strengthen the proletarian dictatorship, completely uproot the capitalist elements and turn their country into a powerful modern socialist state under the leadership of comrade chairman mao tsetung and the communist party of china.

i propose a toast:

to the everlasting militant friendship and unity between the korean people and the chinese people,

to the prosperity and progress of the people's republic of china,

to the good health and long life of comrade chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people and intimate friend of the korean people,

to the health of comrade chairman chu teh,

to the health of comrade premier chou en-lai,

to the health of comrades vice-chairmen wang hung-wen, yeh chien-ying and teng hsiao-ping,

to the health of leading comrades of the chinese party and government,

to the good health and long life of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, and princess,

to the health of samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame,

to the health of diplomatic envoys of various countries and their wives,

and to the health of all comrades and friends present here.

Speech of Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 25, 1975)

following is the full text of the speech of comrade teng hsiao-ping at the banquet given by president kim il sung here this evening:

respected comrade president kim il sung,
respected comrades on the korean party and government delegation,
comrades and friends,

president kim il sung, the korean people's respected and beloved leader, and the korean party and government delegation led by him will soon conclude with complete success their friendship visit in china. this visit of president kim il sung and the korean party and government delegation is a tremendous inspiration to the chinese people as well as an important contribution

to further enhancing the militant friendship and great unity of the chinese and korean parties and our two countries and peoples. please allow me, on behalf of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung, the chinese communist party and the chinese government and people, to express our sincere thanks to president kim il sung, the korean workers' party and the korean government and people.

during the visit of the korean party and government delegation in china, chairman mao tsetung and president kim il sung had a very cordial and friendly conversation. our two sides had a thorough exchange of views and reached complete identity on further strengthening the militant friendship and great unity of our two parties, countries and peoples, on the current international situation, including the situation on the korean peninsula, and on major international issues. this not only accords with the common desire of the chinese and korean peoples but will have an important influence on the future development of the international situation.

president kim il sung and the other korean comrades-in-arms visited places of interest in peking and nanking and had cordial meetings with chinese people of all strata, to whom they conveyed the fraternal korean people's profound friendship for the chinese people. president kim il sung and the other comrades on the korean party and government delegation will leave us and return home tomorrow. we request comrade president kim il sung to convey to the korean workers' party, the government of the democratic people's republic of korea and the fraternal korean people, the best wishes and the most cordial greetings of the chinese communist party and the chinese government and people and assure them that the chinese people will, as always, unswervingly stand by the heroic korean people in their cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction and their struggle against imperialist aggression and interference and for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. no matter what storms may arise in the world, the chinese and korean peoples will forever unite closely, fight shoulder to shoulder and advance together.

now, i propose a toast

to the militant friendship and great unity of the chinese and korean parties, and our two countries and peoples,

to the prosperity of the democratic people's republic of korea,

to the health and long life of president kim il sung, respected and beloved leader of the korean people and close friend of the chinese people,

to the health of the other comrades on the korean party and government delegation,

to the health and long life of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and mme sihanouk,

to the health of samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union and chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of nufc, and mme penn nouth,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives, and

to the health of all comrades and friends exclamation

MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Acclaims Liberation of Phnompenh

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 24, 1975)

the "voice of malayan revolution" broadcast an editorial on april 22 warmly acclaiming the great victory won by the cambodian people.

the editorial notes that the patriotic armed forces and people of cambodia fighting courageously liberated phnompenh on april 17, thus winning a great victory in their patriotic just struggle. "the national liberation struggle of the cambodian people has since then entered a new historical stage. this great victory of historic significance is a tremendous inspiration and vigorous support to the revolutionary struggle of the malayan people and the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples throughout the world."

five years ago, the editorial goes on to say, u.s. imperialism instigated the counter-revolutionary coup d'etat by the traitorous lon nol clique in a vain attempt to turn cambodia into its colony, extinguish the flames of the south vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and retrieve its inevitable defeat in indochina. soviet social-imperialism has flirted with and supported the lon nol clique ever since the coup d'etat occurred and has openly betrayed and tried to sabotage the revolutionary struggle of the cambodian people.

"however, the wishful calculations of the united states and the soviet union failed to come true", the editorial says. "in the past five years, the heroic cambodian people closely rallying around the national united front of cambodia with samdech norodom sihanouk as chairman and the royal government of national union with samdech penn nouth as prime minister and khieu samphan as deputy prime minister, and defying difficulties and sacrifices, have waged a vigorous people's war and advanced from victory to victory."

the editorial notes that today, the lon nol puppet clique has collapsed completely and that u.s. imperialism has suffered a disastrous failure in its aggressive policy. "it was not until the lon nol clique was in great peril that the soviet revisionist leading clique hurriedly made a gesture of supporting the revolutionary struggle of the cambodian people. this fully shows in what a predicament these renegades and political gamblers are placed."

the editorial points out that the great victory of the cambodian people's patriotic just struggle is a great victory of the united struggle of the indochinese peoples and a common victory of the revolutionary struggle of the people of the world. in the past five years, the people of the three indochinese countries have further strengthened their unity, supported each other, fought in close cooperation and won one victory after another. when the cambodian patriotic armed forces and people liberated phnompenh, the patriotic armed forces and people in south viet nam also won a series of new, outstanding military exploits. the increasingly excellent revolutionary situation is inspiring.

the editorial says that the great victory of the cambodian people is an important contribution to and a brilliant example for the revolutionary struggle of the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples. this great victory has proved to us that imperialism and reactionaries are paper tigers, which appear monstrous and terrifying, but are in essence nothing to fear. the revolutionary forces of the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples usually are comparatively weak at the beginning of their struggle, but they will grow from small to big and from weak to strong and they will eventually defeat a powerful enemy, so long as they follow a correct line, uphold unity, persist in struggle and continue to increase their strength in struggle.

the editorial adds that the great victory of the cambodian people also shows that the anti-popular armed force can only be defeated by the revolutionary armed force and that a just cause is invincible. "'a just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support. a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. the people of a small

country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country.' the great victory of the cambodian people has fully testified to the far-sighted conclusion made by revolutionary teacher chairman mao five years ago."

Malaysian Paper Hails Cambodian People's Victory

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 25, 1975)

malaysian paper "sin chew yit poh" in an editorial recently hails the brilliant victory of the patriotic cambodian armed forces and people, according to a kuala lumpur report.

the editorial says, "the victory of the war is eloquent proof that the cambodian people who are determined to safeguard freedom and independence and master their own destiny have been able not only to defeat the outwardly strong but inwardly weak lon nol regime, but also frustrate the intervention and aggression by the world's biggest power, the united states."

the victory of the cambodian people, the editorial points out, has also revealed the true nature of the other superpower, the soviet union. the editorial lays bare the shameless acts of the soviet ruling clique in "contacts" and "cooperation" with the then phnompenh puppet regime.

the editorial says in conclusion that the final defeat of superpower intervention by the cambodian people has greatly inspired the small and weak nations of the third world and encouraged them to resist superpower aggression and intervention. the victory of the cambodian people has set a brilliant example for the small and weak nations.

CHINA AND PANAMA

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Ho Ying Meets Panamanian Columnist

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 25, 1975)

chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with mario augusto rodriguez, columnist of "el panama-america" of panama, his wife and two sons. they dined together.

the augustos arrived here on april 22 for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the hsinhua news agency.

Panamanians Bid Farewell to Chinese Exhibition Group

(NCNA-English Panama City, Apr. 23, 1975)

a farewell reception in honour of the leaving chinese exhibition group was given here this evening by the national legislation commission and the general comptroller's office of the republic of panama.

the group, led by li yung-ting, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, was responsible for a recent chinese economic and trade exhibition which drew more than 100,000 visitors during its run from april 4 to 17 in panama city.

present at the farewell party were marden torrijos, assistant to the foreign minister who took part on behalf of panamanian government leader general omar torrijos; minister of the interior and justice ricardo rodriguez; minister of education aristides royo; minister of labour and social welfare rolando murgas; general comptroller of the republic damian castillo; president of the national assembly of representatives of corregimiemtos raul chang; general coordinator of the national legislation commission marcelino jaen; and other high-ranking government officials and social dignitaries.

general coordinator marcelino jaen, minister aristides royo and li yung-ting spoke at the reception. they all described the chinese exhibition as a positive contribution to the mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples and looked forward to their still closer friendly relations.

gifts were exchanged between president marcelino jaen and li yung-ting on the occasion, which was highlighted by a programme of folk dances and songs presented by panamanian artists.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Lahore Reception in Honor of Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien

(NCNA-English Lahore, Apr. 23, 1975)

the lahore municipal corporation gave a grand civic reception at shalimar garden here this afternoon to warmly welcome vice-premier li hsien-nien and his party.

as vice-premier li hsien-nien drove to the garden in company of punjab governor ghulam mustafa khar, tens of thousands of people lined both sides of the five-mile long road, decorated with colourful flags, to greet the chinese guests. they applauded warmly and shouted "long live pakistan-china friendship."

addressing the reception, punjab chief minister mohammad haneef ramay said: the ties of friendship between the people's republic of china and pakistan are based on the international values of justice and equality and that is why their friendship is constantly growing.

he said: a friend in need is a friend indeed and china has proved to be our friend by this standard. we are fully conscious of the fact that the government and people of china stand by us in every phase and every front.

he said: in 1965 when we were subjected to aggression, the people's republic of china gave pakistan political and material support in that hour of trial. in 1971 when we once again faced the threat of aggression, the people's republic of china gave us a big help.

ramay said that the people's republic of china has been reiterating its support for the kashmir people's struggle for self-determination. this fair mindedness of the people's republic of china has won the hearts of the people of pakistan.

the chief minister stressed that both nations side with the oppressed nations of the world and are opposed to imperialism, expansionism and racism. both nations

abide by the principles of the bandung conference. the friendly ties between our two countries are therefore growing day by day.

in reply, vice-premier li hsien-nien expressed his thanks to the punjab chief minister for the warm and friendly words he had just spoken and to the warm welcome accorded to him and his party by the people of lahore.

the vice-premier said: the city of lahore is well-known to the chinese people, and it is a great honour for us to visit here. this is not only because lahore is a world famous centre of ancient culture where we can see the specimens of splendid civilization created by the industrious labour of your talented forefathers, but because it is a heroic city. the people of lahore have a glorious tradition of combating imperialism and colonialism. the monument of pakistan towering high over your city records long and valiant struggles waged by the people of lahore and all pakistan to shake off colonial enslavement and win national independence. in the struggle against expansionist aggression, the people of lahore, who always stood in the forefront, fought valiantly in close unity and dealt head-on blows against the aggressors, have demonstrated supreme patriotism and heroism. i wish to take this opportunity to convey to them the cordial greetings and high esteem of the chinese people.

at present, vice-premier li hsien-nien said, the expansionists in south asia who are backed by a certain superpower have continuously threatened and bullied their neighbouring countries. they have gone so far as to nakedly annex one of their neighbouring countries and indian-held kashmir, thus creating tension in south asia. such perverted actions of expansionism have aroused the utmost indignation and strong opposition of all peoples in this region. we are confident that the people of pakistan and all other south asian countries who have a glorious tradition of combating imperialism and expansionism will never be intimidated or conquered. the expansionists always start with the aim of injuring others and end up by ruining themselves.

the chinese government and people will continue to render resolute support to the south asian peoples in their just struggle against hegemonism and expansionism, to the pakistan government and people in their just struggle to defend national independence and state sovereignty under the leadership of prime minister bhutto, the chinese vice-premier declared. he said: our pakistan friends may rest assured that the chinese people will always remain your reliable friends. we will always stand by the pakistan people in our common struggle ahead.

the speeches were punctuated by warm applause.

the reception was attended by about 3,000 people from all walks of life.

this morning vice-premier li hsien-nien and his party visited lahore fort, the badshahi mosque and the lahore museum which symbolize the ancient culture of lahore.

the vice-premier and his party left here by special plane for karachi this evening.

they were seen off at the airport by the punjab governor, and chief minister, other provincial ministers and members of the provincial assembly.

Acting Governor of Sind Fetes Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien

(NCNA-English Karachi, Apr. 24, 1975)

acting governor of sind province abdul kadir shaikh gave a dinner here this evening in honour of chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien.

chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, lin chia-mei and other members of vice-premier li hsien-nien's party, chinese ambassador to pakistan lu wei-chao, chinese consul-general in karachi miao chiu-jui were present at the dinner.

present also were chief minister of sind province ghulam mustafa jatoi, speaker of the sind assembly g.s. kehar, adviser to the prime minister akbar khan, foreign secretary agha shahi, provincial ministers, members of the provincial assembly, and other senior officials and officers.

acting governor abdul kadir shaikh, on behalf of the government and people of sind province and citizens of karachi, extended warm welcome to vice-premier li hsien-nien.

he said that china is a dependable and tested friend of pakistan. he requested the vice-premier to convey warm greetings and best wishes from the pakistan people to the friendly chinese people.

in reply, vice-premier li hsien-nien said that during the visit to pakistan, "we saw the firm determination of the government and people of pakistan to defend national independence and state sovereignty and oppose foreign

interference, as well as your tremendous efforts and gratifying results in the cause of developing the national economy and building your country." he sincerely wished pakistan new progress on her road of advance.

vice-premier li hsien-nien said that china-pakistan friendship not only accords with the fundamental interests of the two peoples, but is also in the interests of the third world's cause of unity against imperialism and hegemonism.

vice-premier li hsien-nien and his party arrived here from lahore by special plane last night. they were welcomed at the airport by acting governor abdul kadir shaikh, chief minister ghulam mustafa jatoi, assembly speaker g.s. kehar and others.

this morning, vice-premier li hsien-nien and his party laid wreaths at the mazar of pakistan's founder mohammad ali jinnah, and visited the karachi nuclear power project.

Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Sends Message to Pakistan Prime Minister Bhutto on His Departure for Home

(NCNA-English Karachi, Apr. 25, 1975)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien today sent a message to pakistan prime minister zulfikar ali bhutto expressing thanks for the warm and friendly reception accorded to the chinese delegation by the government and people of pakistan.

the vice-premier's message was sent on his departure for home after an official visit to that country.

the message says: "upon our departure from your country, please allow me to express once again our heartfelt thanks to you and, through you, to the pakistan government and people.

"the extremely warm and friendly reception accorded to us during our visit in pakistan is a vivid expression of the profound sentiments of friendship of the pakistan people towards the chinese people. we are deeply moved and heartily wish that the fraternal pakistan people, under your excellency's leadership, will continuously achieve new successes in the struggle for safeguarding state sovereignty and developing the national economy."

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Leaves Pakistan for Home

(NCNA-English Karachi, Apr. 25, 1975)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, and his party left here by special plane for home today after a five-day official visit to pakistan, bringing with them the profound friendship of the pakistan people for the chinese people.

the chinese vice-premier and his party were seen off at the airport by acting governor of sind province abdul kadir shaikh, chief minister of sind province ghulam mustafa jatoi, speaker of the sind assembly g.s. kehar, adviser to the prime minister akbar khan, foreign secretary agha shahi, other senior officials and officers.

chinese ambassador to pakistan lu wei-chao and chinese consul general in karachi miao chiu-jui were also present at the airport.

the national flags of pakistan and china were fluttering over karachi airport where a send-off ceremony was held. the band struck the national anthems of china and pakistan. vice-premier li hsien-nien, accompanied by acting governor abdul kadir shaikh, reviewed a guard of honour. then the vice-premier warmly shook hands with the acting governor and other pakistan friends and bid farewell to them.

Pakistan Papers Praise Steady Development of Pakistan-China Friendship

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Apr. 25, 1975)

pakistan papers have warmly praised the steady development of pakistan-china friendship on the occasion of chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien's visit to pakistan.

"morning news" says editorially that the friendship between pakistan and china is deeply rooted in the hearts of the people of both countries and has grown over the years. prime minister bhutto has rightly pointed out that the friendship between pakistan and china is not only in the interest of the people of both countries, but it has also served the cause of peace in asia.

china has always stood for the principles of peaceful coexistence in relations among states, the editorial says. it has resolutely opposed imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism in any form.

the editorial goes on to say that china has always regarded itself as a part of the third world which is struggling for its legitimate rights. that speaks volumes about china's sincere desire for peace and equality among nations.

the editorial says that the visit of the vice-premier will help consolidate further the firm bonds of friendship between the two countries.

in an editorial "musawaat" says that the pakistani people have felt intense joy for the chinese vice-premier's visit because the government and people of pakistan deem china as their sincere and reliable friend and hold great leader chairman mao tsetung and the chinese people in profound respect.

"tameer" notes editorially that china's support for the just struggles of the south asian countries truly represents the sentiments of the struggling third world people.

the bonds of goodwill, cooperation and common struggle between pakistan and china are not based on temporary expediency but on principles and genuine sentiments, the paper says in another article.

the karachi paper "daily news" says in an editorial that the friendship between pakistan and china is deeply rooted. the unflinching confidence in the development of the friendly ties has found expression in the speeches by chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien and pakistan prime minister bhutto as well as in the boundless enthusiasm shown by the pakistan people for the chinese guests.

the editorial says in conclusion that the chinese people have always wanted the pakistan people to prosper and progress by leaps and bounds and that the pakistan people have considered the progress made by the great chinese people as their own.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Somalia Supports Restoration of China's Legitimate Rights in IOC

(NCNA-English Mogadishu, Apr. 23, 1975)

somalia resolutely supports the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the international olympic committee and the expulsion of the chiang clique from that world body, declared aden mohamed ali, somali secretary of state for labour and sports. he was speaking at a ceremony welcoming china's tientsin men's volleyball team on the evening of april 21.

he pointed out: "we insist that only the people's republic of china including taiwan province can represent china in various international sports organizations."

the somali secretary of state added that both somalia and china belong to the third world and are fighting against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Scientific Delegation from Thailand Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 24, 1975)

a 15-member scientific delegation from thailand led by pradisth cheosakul, chairman of the science society of thailand, arrived here by air this evening after concluding a friendly visit to kwangchow.

present at the airport to greet them were wu yu-hsun, vice-chairman of the scientific and technical association of the people's republic of china, leading members of departments concerned and scientists.

Scientific Delegation from Thailand Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 25, 1975)

wu yu-hsun, vice-chairman of the scientific and technical association of the people's republic of china and vice-president of the chinese academy of sciences, hosted a dinner here this evening in honour of the scientific delegation from thailand led by pradisth cheosakul, president of the science society of thailand, with sukhum sritanyaratana, secretary general of the society, as deputy head.

present were yen chi-tzu, member of the secretariat of the scientific and technical association of the people's republic of china, liu chung-yang, deputy secretary general of the chinese academy of sciences, and leading members of other departments concerned and chinese scientists.

wu yu-hsun and pradisth cheosakul made toasts at the function to the constant growth of the friendship between the people and scientific workers between china and thailand.

this morning, wu yu-hsun met and had a friendly talk with all members of the visiting delegation.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Tunisian Prime Minister Fetes Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Tunis, Apr. 24, 1975)

tunisian prime minister hedi nouira and his wife gave a dinner at home yesterday evening in honour of chinese ambassador hou yeh-feng and his wife.

at the dinner, nouira and his wife thanked the chinese government and people for the hospitality given to them during their visit in china.

all members of the tunisian delegation which had accompanied the prime minister in the china trip and their wives attended the dinner. two chinese doctors working here were also present on invitation.

the dinner proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND US

American Engineer and Family Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 24, 1975)

chou pei-yuan, vice-chairman of the scientific and technical association of the people's republic of china, and yueh tai-heng, leading member of the china international travel service, met and feted dr. tseng an-sheng, chief electrical engineer at the linear accelerator center of stanford university, and his family. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were chang wen-yu, chang wei and li yi.

dr. tseng an-sheng and his family arrived in peking on april 21 to see their relatives and pay a visit to china.

Chinese Amity Association Leader Fetes American Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 24, 1975)

yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, this evening met with and gave a dinner for american friends hugh de lacy and mrs. de lacy. they had a friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were hu hung-fan, and de lacy's friends frank coe and ruth coe.

mr. and mrs. de lacy came to china on april 11 and toured kwangchow, hangchow, shanghai, chengchow and linhsien county before proceeding to peking yesterday.

CHINA AND YEMEN (YAR)

Yemen Arab Republic Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 24, 1975)

a yemen arab republic delegation led by lieutenant colonel mujahed abou shawareb, member of the command council of the yemen arab republic and deputy commander-in-chief of the armed forces, arrived here by plane this evening on an official visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

the airport flew the national flags of the yemen arab republic and china. as the distinguished guests alighted from the plane, chinese vice-premier chen hsi-lien went up to greet them with warm handshakes.

present at the airport were ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, ho cheng-wen, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of departments concerned.

on hand were abdo othman mohamed, member of the delegation and ambassador of the yemen arab republic to china, officials of the embassy of the yemen arab republic in peking, diplomatic envoys of other arab countries to china and head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking.

Vice Premier Chen Hsi-lien Holds Talks with Yemen Arab Republic Delegation Leader Shawareb

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 25, 1975)

chinese vice-premier chen hsi-lien this afternoon held talks with mujahed abou shawareb, leader of the yemen arab republic delegation, member of the command council of the yemen arab republic and deputy commander-in-chief of the armed forces.

taking part in the talks were:

members of the yemen arab republic delegation -- abdo othman mohamed, ambassador of the yemen arab republic to china, lieutenant colonel mohamed al-anici, deputy chief of the general staff of the armed forces,

lieutenant colonel ali al-haymi, lieutenant colonel mohamed al-motarreb, major abdullah al-bashiri and colonel captain ali hassan al-shatir; and

ho cheng-wen, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of departments concerned chu pei-chang, cheng yuan-hsing and chao chun-cheng.

Yemen Arab Republic Delegation Attends Soiree in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 25, 1975)

the delegation of the yemen arab republic led by mujahed abou shawareb, member of the command council of the yemen arab republic and deputy commander-in-chief of the armed forces, attended a soiree here today and watched a performance presented by the china art troupe.

ho cheng-wen, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and chang wei-min, leading member of the ministry of culture, accompanied the guests at the soiree.

the soiree was sponsored by the chinese ministry of culture. the programme included vocal solos, dances, instrumental solos and ensemble. at the end of the performance, the distinguished guests mounted the stage and warmly shook hands with the performers in congratulation of their success. they also presented the performers with souvenirs.

officials of the embassy of the yemen arab republic and other arab yemen friends in peking attended.

the yemen arab republic delegation visited the capital iron and steel company this morning in the company of deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army ho cheng-wen. they were warmly welcomed by the workers there.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Technical Mission of Far East and Pacific
Regional Office of International Civil
Aviation Organization in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 24, 1975)

a three-member technical mission of the far east and pacific regional office of the international civil aviation organization led by p.c. armour, chief of the office, left peking today to visit shanghai and kwangchow.

the mission arrived in peking on april 15.

deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china shen tu met and feted all members of the technical mission on april 16. they had a friendly conversation.

during its sojourn in peking, the technical mission had discussions with organizations concerned and visited places of interest.

AFRO-ASIAN JOURNALISTS' DAY

Afro-Asian Journalists' Day Marked in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 24, 1975)

the secretariat of the afro-asian journalists' association held a meeting here this afternoon to celebrate the afro-asian journalists' day and the 12th anniversary of the founding of the association.

attending the meeting were:

djawoto, secretary general of the a.a.j.a., and his wife; members of the a.a.j.a. secretariat ichihei sugiyama and his wife, dharmasena manuweera, said salim abdulla and his wife, and yang yi; hamad abdul aziz aydi, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking; new zealand friend rewi alley; and heads of diplomatic missions, embassy press attaches and peking-based correspondents of asian, african and some other countries in china; and

shih shao-hua, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency, chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of peking press and publication circles and the information department of the foreign ministry.

secretary general djawoto made a toast at the meeting.

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FOLK SONGS OF THE INSURGENTS

Battle Songs of Uprisings Against the Reactionaries

- About the songs of peasant uprisings in past ages

by

Fei Ping-hsün (费秉勋)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 23, 1975)

"To overthrow a political power, it is always necessary first of all to create public opinion, to do work in the ideological sphere." In the long feudal society of China the outbreak of many peasants' armed uprisings had dealt heavy blows to the rule of the reactionary landlord class. In the course of a peasant uprising, the insurgent army often made use of folk songs as a weapon of propaganda and agitation to energetically create revolutionary public opinion. The insurgents sang these insurgent songs as they made propaganda among the masses and heroically wiped out the enemy to strike terror and uneasiness among the reactionary ruling classes.

The uprising of the Yellow Turban Army in the last years of Eastern Han used folk songs to declare war on the "theory of heavenly mandate": "The blue sky is dead and the yellow sky should be installed. All under heaven will have good luck in the year of Chiatzu." This was a concise declaration of seizure of power, and it proclaimed that the corrupt political power of the Han Dynasty should be superseded by the new political power of the peasants. Since Yin and Chou, all rulers advocated the "theory of heavenly mandate" that preached "the divine right of kings." They claimed that the emperor was the son of heaven and his throne was bestowed by heaven. Confucius was a trumpeter of this theory. At the end of Ch'in, Ch'en Sheng, the leader of the first peasant uprising in Chinese history, raised a question: "Could there be a species of princes, nobles, generals and ministers?" He pointed out that the emperor was not inborn and it was entirely possible to overthrow him. In

the last part of Eastern Han, due to the serious polarization of the poor and the rich, the phenomenon of "man eating man" occurred for years in succession. The peasants really could not make a living, and uprisings were in the making over wide areas. This folk song of the Yellow Turban Army gave expression to the repudiation and ridicule of the "theory of heavenly mandate" by the peasant insurgent forces and conveyed the strong determination of the peasants in seizing political power.

At that time, there was in circulation among the people another folk song: "The hair is like the leek that grows again after it has been cut. The head is like the cock that crows when cut off. The officials are not necessarily awe-inspiring and the lowly people can never be slighted!" The laboring people dared to rise in revolt because they knew that their own strength could not be slighted and there was no need to be afraid of the reactionary rulers. The insurgents had to pay a price in blood, but the practice of massacre by the reactionaries had never really succeeded in putting down the resistance and wrath of the masses of the people, and it could only make the conflagration of revolutionary struggle rage even more fiercely. This folk song of the peasant uprising had symbolically told this truth with the popular language.

At the end of Sui, the Wang Po insurgent army of the Ch'angpai Mountains in Shantung had consciously made use of folk songs as an ideological weapon. Wang Po himself was an outstanding songster. In the course of his insurrection, he had composed many songs. These songs had been widely sung among the insurgent forces and they became the bugle call for their struggle against the enemy.

"Those who know the world in front of the Ch'angpai Mountains are uniformly clad in red silk over cotton drawers. Their long spears point to the sky and their swords glitter in the sun. They feed on roebuck and deer in the mountains and on cattle when leaving the mountains. Hearing that the government troops are coming, they wield their swords and charge forward. Like dying at Liaotung, why worry about getting beheaded!"

They were called "those who know the world" because in their eyes there was nothing mysterious in the world and there were no angels in control. They rose in revolt for the purpose of changing the irrational reality. According to the records in Tzu-chih T'ung-chien, this song was used by the Wang Po insurgent army "to inspire" the broad masses of poverty-stricken peasants. Inspired by the call of this song, "those who ran away from military conscription mostly joined this army." From this song we see symbolically the scene of the insurgent army moving swiftly with everybody charging at the head to heroically destroy the enemy. At that time, there was the "Song of Boatmen" that exposed how Emperor Yang of Sui unleashed the War of Liaotung and caused numerous peasants to lose their lives. The folk song said, "My elder brother went to conquer Liaotung and died of starvation at the foot of the green hill." This line referred to this incident. The last two lines in the folk song composed by the Wang Po insurgent army pointed out to those conscripted that rather than go and die in Liaotung, it would be better to rise in revolt to seek survival.

"It is necessary to resist the government troops and to resist selection (referring to selection of girls for the palace). Every household should collect ironware to make spears for wiping out the muddle-headed monarch and all corrupt officials." "My surname is Wang and I am also known as the man who knows the world. With a bamboo spear in my hands, I win battles day after day." These were two other folk songs circulated in the Wang Po insurgent army. Wang Po was a blacksmith, and he called on the oppressed peasants to collect ironware for making spear-heads attached to long bamboo poles. As the government troops used short weapons, they were put to rout by the insurgent army in battles. These folk songs sang the praises of the wisdom and strength of the laboring people to heighten their will to fight and dampen the arrogance of the enemy. They became effective battle songs for making propaganda and agitation within the insurgent army.

The uprising staged by Huang Ch'ao in the last years of the T'ang Dynasty lasted as long as ten years. He fought over twelve provinces, and the T'ang Dynasty under the House of Li was unable to recover after his insurrection. The high-spirited "Ode to the Chrysanthemum" written by Huang Ch'ao before the uprising (also called the "Sky-Rocketing Poem") also directed the spearhead at the reactionary "theory of heavenly mandate" of the Confucian school that preached "heaven changeth not, likewise the Tao changeth not": "By the 8th day of the 9th month in autumn, after my flowers come into bloom, all other flowers are no more. My sky-rocketing fragrance permeates Ch'angan, and the whole city is clad in coats of mail made of gold." In this poem, Huang Ch'ao had pointed out the trend of historical development marked by the inevitable collapse of the reactionary T'ang Dynasty on the decline and portrayed the bright prospects for the peasant revolution.

When Huang Ch'ao rose in revolt and captured Ch'angan, he sent his men to propagate a song among the masses pointing out that the insurgent army was fighting for the interests of the broad masses of the people: "Prince Huang has risen in arms for the people and is unlike the Li family (the rulers of the T'ang family) that does not cherish you people." It takes comparison to make appraisal. By comparing the insurgent army with the T'ang Dynasty, this folk song had criticized the reactionary essence of the political power of T'ang under the House of Li and made the masses distinguish between friend and foe. Therefore, when the insurgent army entered the Yingch'unming Gate of Ch'angan, the masses lined the roads to accord it a warm welcome.

When the White Lotus Sect and the Red Turban Army rose in revolt at the end of the Yüan Dynasty, there had arisen plenty of folk songs. Some folk songs revealed the inhuman circumstances of the oppressed peasants, thus making the broad masses of poverty-stricken peasants wake up and head for unity and struggle. For example, "The sky is high and the emperor is far away. There are few people but plenty of gentlemen. When you are beaten up thrice a day, what else can you do but to revolt!" Some folk songs revealed the strength of the people: "It rains continuously and the people are resentful. There is bound to be outreak of troubles on the Central Plain!" In the feudal society more than 2,000 years long, it was precisely

the outbreak of peasant uprisings in powerful waves that constantly drove history forward.

One salient feature of the folk songs of the peasant uprisings of all ages was that they gave salient manifestation to the thought of equality of the peasantry. For example, the "Song of Inequality" sung at the time of the uprising of the Red Turban Army was like this: "Heaven has dispatched the army of Satan (the insurgent army) to slay the inequalities and to set those discriminated against to destroy each other. With those discriminated against laying those creating inequalities, there will be peace when all inequalities are eliminated." This slogan for "equality" had been put forward when Huang Ch'ao rose in revolt. Subsequently, the peasant revolutions of Sung, Yüan, Ming and Ch'ing had incessantly developed this thinking. By the time of the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo uprising, the "agrarian system of the Celestial Dynasty" had been brought forward. Under the historical conditions of that time, this equalitarian thought reflected the struggle of the peasantry against the economic exploitation and political oppression of the feudal landlord class, and was a revolutionary thought. Every line in the "Song of Inequality" touched upon "inequality," thus expressing the resentment of the insurgents against the social inequality of that time and their aspiration for the plain ideal of common well-being. This was an effective weapon for the insurgent army to launch political, economic, military and ideological attacks against the landlord class.

The uprising led by Li Tzu-ch'eng at the end of the Ming Dynasty was also one of the peasant uprisings with the greatest impact in Chinese history. At that time, there were widely circulated two folk songs which used the popular and plain language to denote the warm welcome extended by the masses to the insurgent army: "To hell with food and clothing! Let's open wide the gate to greet Prince Ch'uang because we don't have to pay grain tax when he comes." "Having to seek a pint in the morning and one-tenth of a pint in the evening, it is of late very difficult for the poor to survive. Open the gate early to greet Prince Ch'uang, and everybody, big and small, will be happy." The folk songs eulogized the revolutionary spirit of Li Tzu-ch'eng's forces in fighting for the interests of the poverty-stricken peasants and praised the flesh-and-blood relations between the insurgent army and the masses.

Among the folk songs of the peasant uprisings at the end of the Ming Dynasty, some also reflected the mobile and flexible strategy and tactics of the insurgent army. A leader of the insurgent army called Sung Hsien-ts'e was a good strategist and was very good at the disposition of troops. Because of his short stature, people called him the "child strategist." There was in circulation at that time a ballad about the "child strategist." It said in praise. "The child strategist and his juvenile soldiers are bound to win whenever they attack in battle. As long as the juvenile column is sent forward, the juvenile fighters will surely capture the Peking city." This show how the insurgents took pride in themselves and disdained the enemy. The leader of the insurgent army Chang Hsien-chung once wrote a poem: "In front of us there is Governor Shao (Shao Chien-ch'un) who often comes to dance in a circle. Behind us,

there is Staff Officer Liao (Liao Ta-heng) who follows us without coming forward to fight. And there is that good Deputy Premier Yang (Yang Szu-ch'ang) who stays away from us at a distance that takes three days to cover!" This poem was a well-tempered record of operations. Chang Hsien-chung humorously and mercilessly poked fun at the stupidity and incompetence of the hangmen charged with the suppression of the peasant uprisings. This showed the bearing and strategy of a commander of the insurgent army who kept the enemy at bay while talking and laughing. Under the reign of Wanli in the Ming Dynasty, there broke out the armed uprisings of the Yao people in Kwangtung and Kwangsi. They used the hilly physical features of the place to shelter themselves and to fight a long battle against the government troops. "The government has ten thousand soldiers but we have ten thousand hills. When the troops come we go away, and when the troops leave we return." They made use of guerrilla warfare to raid and attack the reactionary armed forces of the Ming government and to preserve their own effective strength. The reactionary ruling class found them difficult to handle and could do nothing against them.

Because the peasant uprisings had not the leadership of a new class force and an advanced political party, they showed the limitations of their class and time. For example, the folk songs used as a means of appeal at the time of secret launching of uprisings often bore a strongly superstitions tint. However, what should be affirmed first of all is that these folk songs which reflect and sing the praises of the great and heroic peasant uprisings have directly recorded the class struggle of the time, truthfully kept the footprints of the forward movement of history, and vividly criticized the reactionary Confucian learning. They have also effectively refuted the reactionaries fallacies of Lin Piao who slandered the laboring people as caring only for "edible oil, salt, sauce, vinegar and firewood as well as their wives and children." We should especially treasure these folk songs and attach importance to the study of them. We should criticize and repudiate the "orthodox" literary and art view of the Confucian school that despises the laboring people in the sphere of research in the history of literature and art, make a scientific appraisal of the folk songs of peasant uprisings, and allocate them an appropriate standing.

* * *

COLLEGES FOR WORKERS

Consolidate the Dictatorship of the Proletariat and Run Well the "July 21" Workers College

by

the CCP Committee of the No. 506 Plant of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 29, 1975)

In compliance with Chairman Mao's "July 21 Directive," our plant set up in January 1972, with the support and help of the Party committee at a higher level, the "July 21" Workers College that provided a speciality in the design and manufacture microwave communication apparatus for enrolling worker-students with practical experience. After three years of study, the first group of students graduated, returned to the workshops and became a backbone force in grasping revolution and promoting production. We deeply realize that the "July 21" Workers College is good. It helps strengthen the exercise of all-round dictatorship by the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure. It helps narrow down the three major differences and restrict the bourgeois right. It helps achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in training personnel for the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Over the course of three years in the operation of the college, our main approaches adopted are as follows:

(1) With the Party's basic line taken as the key link and Chairman Mao's "July 21 Directive" as the guideline, we give students education in the ideological and political line. The students of the first term were all backbone elements at the workshop, shift and group levels. When recommended by the masses to attend the factory-run college, they were very excited. They said, "We will never fall short of Chairman Mao's expectations. We will run the college well, attend it well and carry the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat right down to the grassroots level." However, there were also some individual students who revealed such an erroneous idea as to lay stress on vocational work and neglect political work. They said, "Like plants with red roots and sturdy stalks, we are ideologically sound and not liable to change in two or three years. What is to be feared is a poor showing in vocational studies." Therefore, the factory Party committee organized the college-operating personnel and the students to study Chairman Mao's teaching that "the correctness or incorrectness of the political and ideological line decides everything," thus enabling them to understand that in order to carry out firmly Chairman Mao's "July 21 Directive" and run well the workers college, it is necessary to lay a firm hold of education in the ideological and political line for the students. Only by grasping this question of prime importance can we forge ahead in the direction charted by Chairman Mao.

In the past three years, in the arrangement of teaching, we put the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and participation in the criticism of Lin Piao and the rectification of the style of work and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius above all else. The students were organized to constantly study the Party's basic line and link the historical lesson that certain students of the old college before the great proletarian cultural revolution had been "corrupted" by the bourgeoisie with the criticism of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line to further understand the importance of the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Through study and criticism, the students continuously raised their awareness of class struggle, the two-line struggle and continued revolution. Everyone came to understand that our implementation of Chairman Mao's "July 21 Directive" was for the exercise of all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure. If we should depart from this political objective and purely pursue the study of technique, then even the technical knowledge acquired by us would be taken away by the bourgeoisie. Due to constant improvement in ideological awareness, the object studying for the revolution was more and more clear to everybody and their consciousness in studying assiduously was universally raised.

(2) We must persist in integrating teaching with productive labor and strive for the unity of theory and practice. In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching that "education must serve proletarian politics and must be integrated with productive labor," for the purpose of training a backbone force for the design and manufacture of microwave communication equipment to meet the need for the development of production in our plant, we selected the 960 circuit microwave receiver-transmitter as a typical product in organizing teaching, and set up ten courses including mathematics, transistor circuit, microwave receiver-transmitter, etc. It was stipulated that the students should devote certain hours to productive labor in the workshop every week and combine work with study, with the problems of production in mind. In the final year of study, we also separately organized the students to participate in the trial-manufacture of 20 items of the 960 circuit microwave set Type II. Because they joined hands with the master workmen and technicians in the workshop, with the help of the various fraternal units and the teachers of the Peking Posts and Telecommunications College, they achieved the specified design targets for all items after a course of hard work. After the conclusion of the trial-manufacture task, every student wrote a report summarizing his practical experience. These summaries combined practical experience with a theoretical anaysis. They not only plaved a useful role in helping the students study again and make further progress but also accumulate useful technical data for production. They were highly praised by the leadership and the workers.

(3) We must adhere to the guideline of relying on our own efforts to run the college industriously and thriftily. In the process of running the college, the worker college followed the example of the "Anti-Japanese Military and Political College," and seriously carried out the guideline of relying on our own efforts to run the school industriously and thriftily.

In the course of strenuous study, the students cut stencils, printed lectures, made educational appliances and installed demonstration teaching boards themselves. They also turned out such daily necessities as water buckets, coarse cloth, etc. In this way, not only the teaching needs were assured but expenses were also cut.

After three years of practice, our insights in the operation of the "July 21" college by a factory are as follows:

The factory-run "July 21" college is most essential and can be run well. The process of implementing Chairman Mao's "July 21 Directive" and operating the workers college is fraught with the struggle between the two classes and the two lines. Some people tried their utmost to disparage the workers college, and some had no clear understanding of such a new thing as the factory-run college. We organized the comrades of the whole plant to link the actual struggle with the study of Chairman Mao's theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat and his relevant writings on the revolution in education and the vigorous criticism of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line preaching the "operation of factories by experts," the "slavish comprador philosophy" and "the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace." We also studied the experience of the Shanghai Machine Tools Works in operating a "July 21" workers college, and guided everybody to recognize the necessity of operating the workers college from the plane of the Party's basic line, from the plane of the revolution in the realm of the superstructure and from the plane of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

As to the view on "personnel," the criteria vary with different classes. The "personnel" referred to by the bourgeoisie are bourgeois spiritual aristocrats "divorced from politics, production and the masses." In our eyes, the "personnel" required by our proletariat are none other than the workers college students who are workers before attending college, who return after graduation to the midst of the workers and who are capable of sharing the same thought and work with the workers and serving the socialist revolution and construction. The female student T'ang Shu-lan was formerly a fitter. While combining study with participation in the trial manufacture of the medium-frequency magnifier for the Type II equipment, she applied the theoretical knowledge acquired in study to solving the problems appearing in trial manufacture, and designed the medium-frequency magnifier that adopted the feed-back device. This was a new technique in our country. A teacher of the Posts and Telecommunications College said in priase, "The quality of the students trained by the workers college is high." Speaking from theory and practice, the factory-run "July 21" workers college is not only most essential but also can be run well. it is of far-reaching significance toward turning the laboring people into intellectuals, the intellectuals into laborers, thus narrowing down the three major differences.

The factory-run college leads to the mutual promotion of teaching and production. If properly handled, the factory-run college leads to mutual promotion in the relations between teaching and production. At first, there were also certain contradictions with us. Such contradictions were

prominently reflected on the question of teachers. The teachers of the workers college were all part-time ones. Some of them were veteran workers in the workshops, and some were engineering and technical personnel on the forefront of production. When teaching was first organized, it often clashed with the production tasks of the workshops. To solve this problem, we defined in accordance with the needs of the revolution and production in our plant the student-training targets and the contents of the syllabus. With an eye to the salient features of the students, we organized teaching in conjunction with the typical products of our plant, and arranged the teaching plan in compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Practice, knowledge, again practice and again knowledge." We felt that this approach helped raise the standard of the teachers and helped the development of production, thus making it possible to promote both teaching and production. For instance, with due consideration given to some problems found in the performance of the wave filter of the microwave equipment Type I, the teacher of wave filters organized the students to experiment with several proposals with this problem in mind, and applied the proposal that yielded better experimental results to the product. This played a very satisfactory role in improving the quality of the product. In this way, the teachers, workshop comrades and students were very pleased, and their enthusiasm for the operation of the college ran even higher.

Strengthening the leadership of the Party holds the key to the proper operation of the workers college. In the past three years, our Party committee at all times tackled the implementation of Chairman Mao's "July 21 Directive" as a major issue, paid close attention to the new trends of class struggle on the educational front, and constantly studied and solved in good time the problems encountered in the process of operating the college. Shortly after the operation of the college, school work was for a time marked with the adoption of some methods divorced from the working masses and from productive labor. After learning of what was reflected by the workers, we immediately made a study. We held that though run in a factory, a school must at all times still guard against the phenomenon of "divorcement from politics, production and the masses." To this end, we adopted appropriate measures and strengthened political and ideological education work for the benefit of the students, thus enabling them to put the firm and correct political orientation above all else and strive to achieve the aim of keeping in close contacts with reality and not departing from the worker masses and from productive labor. We also constantly studied Chairman Mao's "July 21 Directive" together with the Party branch of the school and kept a watchful eye on the orientation and the line, thus enabling the workers college to continuously advance along Chairman Mao's educational line.

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RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

Fight for the Occupation of the Ideological and Cultural Battlefront in the Countryside

by

the Rusticated Educated Youth Group of the T'ouhao Brigade, the Hunghsing Sino-Korean Friendship People's Commune, Tahsing county, Peking Municipality

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 29, 1975)

Since the great leader Chairman Mao issued the great call, "Educated youths go to the countryside," around ten million educated youths have headed for mountainous and rural areas in the whole country. Under the leadership of the Party organizations at various levels and the affectionate concern of the poor and lower-middle peasants, we are growing up healthily in the vast world of the countryside.

In the countryside, we closely combine the three major revolutionary movements with the serious study of works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and the serious study of the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat. We deeply sense that the sending of the educated youths to the mountains and the countryside is itself a matter for combating and preventing revisionism, for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and for preventing capitalist restoration. We are determined to strike root in the countryside to make revolution, and fight for the occupation of the ideological and cultural battlefront in the countryside! By picking up the pen as the weapon, going to the battlefield to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, making broadcasts, compiling programs, running wall newspapers and writing articles, we have joined the poor and lower-middle peasants in using socialism to occupy the ideological and cultural battlefront long occupied by the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and the bourgeoisie.

Some people with hazy ideas seem to disagree with all this. They say, "The countryside has witnessed the switch-over to people's communes, and the landlords and rich peasants have been brought under control. What kind of a battlefront do you still want to occupy and what kind of dictatorship do you want to practice?" We say: This is wrong.

The large number of facts witnessed by us while standing firm in the countryside in the past few years show that in the countryside, as far as the system of ownership of the means of production is concerned, although despite the socialist system of collective ownership by the laboring masses has been realized, the question of relations of production has yet to be solved continuously and the revolution in the superstructure must still be continued. It should be noted that the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries and bad elements who have not been properly reformed are still present physically and have not given up hopes. The struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines is not over. "Instead class struggle is being continuously waged in a new form with new weapons." How can it be said that in the countryside, it is no longer necessary to

exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? Lenin pointed out: "Small production engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie continuously, daily, hourly, spontaneously, and on a mass scale." The task of transforming small production is more arduous than to strip the country of landlords and capitalists. Therefore, our taking an active part in the battle to occupy the rural ideological and cultural battlefront with socialism is essential for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, and represents the burning desire of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants as well as the strong resolution of the broad masses of our educated youths!

"What do you young ones know? What power do you have to occupy the rural ideological and cultural battlefront?" Yes, we are really unequal to the job, if we are not integrated with the poor and lower-middle peasants. But we have been re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants. Tempered in the three great revolutionary movements, we have raised our consciousness and become more capable, and therefore the courage and strength to rush to the forefront of class struggle.

When we first come to the countryside from the city, some comrades of our group just engrossed themselves in labor so that not long afterward, our team usually called by others "a sharp sickle" had "its blade bent." Later, under the leadership of the Party branch of the brigade, we joined the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants in setting up the "May 7" peasant political school, and energetically unfolded a movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. Because our theoretical level was low, we studied assiduously. Because we were busy in day time, we worked at night. In the whole brigade, we had launched a mass movement to occupy the rural ideological and cultural battlefront with socialism. The comrades of our group served as theory tutors, publicity and reporting personnel, revolutionary story tellers, literary and art propagandists and became the backbone of the "May 7" peasant political school. We joined the poor and lower-middle peasants in criticizing the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and the idea of bourgeois right, and realized equal pay for equal work for men and women in the whole brigade. We studied the current state of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, and criticized the revisionist line, and the capitalist tendencies. Socialist new things emerged in an endless stream. Have not these vivid facts effectively criticized against those skeptics?

"Don't forget, you have come here for re-education." We have of course come to the countryside to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants. But to receive "re-education" in departure from the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside is something for deceiving self and others as well. We practice what we say. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we educated youths have organized together with the poor and lower-middle peasants a group of Marxist theorists to study works by Marx and Lenin and by Chairman Mao. Many people have written study notes, and by guiding the masses as they transform themselves, they have raised their theoretical level. When we work hard on a mass scale together with the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants to wrest a bumper harvest, we bring the political school to the fields and

bring the revolutionary mass criticism meetings to the brickbeds. By continuously transforming our own world outlook in struggle, we have toughen up every bone of ours. Our group has been cited by the county as an advanced group of educated youths. Many comrades have joined the CYL and taken up leadership duties in the brigade.

The great leader Chairman Mao recently pointed out: "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation." We educated youths must seriously study Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory and the writings by Marx, Engels, and Lenin on the dictatorship of the proletariat, persevere in making revolution in the countryside, actively play the role of a new political force in occupying the rural ideological and cultural battlefront with socialism and make new contributions toward consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat and building a socialist new countryside.

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BOURGEOIS RIGHT

Be a Model in Taking the Lead To Restrict the Bourgeois Right

by

the Party Committee of a certain unit of the Peking Units

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 30, 1975)

Recently our Party committee members have studied Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, with emphasis laid on discussing how to correctly understand and deal with the question of the part of bourgeois right that still exists in socialist society. We understand through study that, as leading cadres of the Party, whether or not we could keep a sober head and take a clearcut proletarian standing toward the bourgeois rights that still exist in socialist society, and restrict them with an active and revolutionary attitude affording initiative as an important question bearing on the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and is also a question of political orientation in connection with army building.

Chairman Mao's instruction on the question of theory has discussed the economic base and the superstructure and suggested that there is in China still the soil for engendering new bourgeois, thus once again warning the Party to be on guard against revisionism. Chairman Mao points out, "Our country is presently practicing a commodity system. Even the wage system is unequal. There is an eight-grade wage system, etc. It can only be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat." It can be seen that in socialist society, the restriction of that part of bourgeois right that still exists and the creation of conditions that make it impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist or for a new bourgeoisie to arise form an important question of theory as well as a question of practice. As leading cadres of the Party, we must take the lead in studying well and learn to understand and master this question.

In the past, some comrades of ours often held that since they had risked their lives for the revolution in the years of revolutionary war of revolution, they should now be "respected" by people and should "enjoy themselves a little." Consequently, when handling the relationships between the army and the people, officers and men, the higher and lower ranks, they often put on bureaucratic airs and always accepted the special treatment accorded them in livelihood with "peace of mind."

In light of this situation, we have seriously studied the great teachings of Marxism that "historical activities is a mass undertaking" and that "the masses are the real heroes," and come to know that our victory today has been won from long and fierce battles fought by hundreds of millions of working people under the revolutionary line charted by Chairman Mao. Speaking of "risking their lives," the broad masses of

the people who waged ruthless struggles against the Japanese invaders in the period of War of Resistance against Japan and against the reactionary rule of Kuomintang in the period of War of Liberation had all risked their lives in battles. In the years of revolutionary war, the revolutionary fighters and the masses of the people invariably supported one another and rallied for struggle. Whenever the struggle was very difficult and dangerous, there were many nameless heroes who gave up their lives for the survival of their class brothers. It is precisely this lofty spirit of communism that offers an important guarantee for our defeating the enemy to win victory. Countless revolutionary national martyrs had given up their lives for the benefits of the people. What reason do we, the living ones, have for going after luxury and extending the bourgeois rights? If one takes the little effort he had contributed in the years of revolutionary war as "capital invested" and demand "high profits" from the Party and the people, that is bourgeois "business." We proletarian revolutionary fighters can never be contaminated by that vulgar and rotten style of the philistine.

Socialist construction is a battle involving a race with imperialism and social-imperialism for time and speed. Speaking in this sense, we are still in "time of war" although there is no war at the present. There is no end to fighting and a powerful army is still deep in combat. The workers of Tach'ing and the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai are in combat, and so are the workers and the poor and lower-middle peasants in all places throughout the country. Compared with the hundreds and millions of poor and lower-middle peasants who have been struggling arduously and have been leading a simple life, how could we go after luxurious living with "peace of mind"? We definitely could not claim credits on the ground of our "having fought" and "having suffered" and go after a luxurious life, but should take the lead and set the example in restricting the bourgeois rights.

It is a question of world outlook that determines what attitude is adopted toward the bourgeois rights. In the past, some comrades held that people always showed concern for material benefits, and they feared that the restriction of the bourgeois rights would thwart their revolutionary activism. Dominated by this idea, some comrades often compared their power and treatment with others. When they held higher offices, they demanded corresponding treatment in clothing, food, housing and transportation. In light of these ideas, we guided everybody to analyze the question of how to deal with bourgeois right from the plane of the two world outlooks.

We have seriously studied Marx's teaching on "distribution to each according to his work" that still has not gone beyond the "bourgeois conventions," and come to understand that the ultimate goal of the selfless struggle of the revolutionary fighters is for accomplishing the historical mission of their class and for the realization of communism. To a genuine revolutionary, promotion in office only means the shouldering of a heavier burden for the communist cause that calls for greater payment in labor. If one looks upon one's office as "chips" for pursuit of power and luxurious life and turn "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work" into "work according to the wages paid," he has degenerated from a conscious communist fighter to the status of a hired worker.

To overthrow the exploitation system, build socialism, and realize the principle of "from each according to his ability and to each according to his work" is but the first step taken in the Long March. We can never forget that "to each according to his work" has not crossed the narrow horizon of bourgeois rights, and the need to struggle for the realization of the principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his need." If we "look upon the triumph over the capitalists like the petty private owners," and think of "getting hold of something" no sooner have we freed ourselves from exploitation and oppression by the landlord and bourgeois classes, then there is a possibility for us to run counter to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and we may even become the stumbling block to the socialist revolution.

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, the struggle around the restriction and counter-restriction of bourgeois rights has been acute and violent. People like Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao invariably uphold and extend the bourgeois rights with all ways and means, and they oppose the socialist new things and the dictatorship of the proletariat in a vain attempt to arrive at the sinister goal of restoring capitalism. As revolutionary fighters of the proletariat, we must look at the inevitable existence of bourgeois rights in socialist society as a trace of the old society. We must also see that it is essential to restrict the bourgeois rights under the dictatorship of the proletariat and create conditions for its disappearance. As leading cadres of the Party, we must set strict requirements for ourselves, but can never allow the bourgeois rights to tie us down. We should play the exemplary role in the struggle to restrict the bourgeois rights and be vanguard fighters in the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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WOMEN'S CONGRESSES

East China Province Holds Women's Congress

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Apr. 26, 1975)

the sixth women's congress of east china's shantung province was held here recently.

attending the congress were 1,483 delegates from various fields in the province. among them are labour models and advanced workers, full-time cadres doing women's work, cultural, educational and medical workers, engineers and technicians, women fighters of the people's liberation army, school graduates settled in the countryside, patriotic personages, and representatives of minority nationalities and returned overseas chinese. many delegates are activists who have come to the fore in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius.

pai ju-ping, tseng ssu-yu and other leading members of the shantung provincial committee of the communist party of china, the provincial revolutionary committee and the tsinan units of the chinese people's liberation army attended the congress. first secretary of the provincial party committee pai ju-ping addressed the congress. he spoke highly of the outstanding achievements of the women in the province in the revolutionary struggles of various historical periods and in the course of socialist revolution and construction.

during the congress, the delegates conscientiously studied chairman mao's important instruction on the question of theory, expositions by marx, engels and lenin on the dictatorship of the proletariat and theses of these proletarian revolutionary teachers on the women's liberation movement. they summed up the experience of the local women's movement, and discussed and set out the fighting tasks ahead.

a resolution entitled "women in the whole province, unite and fight for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat" was adopted at the congress.

the congress elected the sixth committee of the shantung provincial women's federation. the first plenary session of the committee elected hao chien-hsiu chairman of the provincial women's federation. this has been approved by the shantung provincial party committee.

YOUNG WORKERS

Young Workers in Northeast China City

(NCNA-English Harbin, Apr. 26, 1975)

the more than 90,000 young workers in harbin, who have been tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, have become an important force in both revolution and construction in this northeast china industrial city. over 20,000 of them have been cited as advanced workers.

twentythree-year-old ku kai, a milling-machine operator of the harbin steam turbine plant, completed eight years' production quotas in three years between 1972 and 1974. his workmates honour him as a "man ahead of the timetable".

a red guard during the cultural revolution, ku kai said: "we are determined to learn from our predecessors their revolutionary enthusiasm and daring death-defying spirit displayed in the years of revolutionary war. we must go all out to speed up socialist construction."

since he entered the steam turbine plant five years ago, ku kai has learned not only technical skills from veteran workers, but also their fine qualities. he volunteered to tend two milling machines instead of one so as to add more wealth to the country. he often spends his weekend or holiday working three or four machines at the same time. spurred on by his example, many other young workers in the plant now tend two milling or planing machines simultaneously. fifteen of them did two years' work in the 12 months of last year.

twentythree-year-old tsou pen-lien is the leader of a youth shock brigade at the harbin boilers plant. he fears no hardship and always asks for hard jobs. his workmates call him "little tiger". following the example of the late "iron man" wang chin-hsi of the taching oilfield, national pace-setter in industry, he led a 130-strong youth shock brigade in making an earnest study of marxism-leninism and criticizing revisionist lines and tackling difficult problems arising in production. they overfulfilled the production quotas every month, every year. the plant's party committee recently named them "the iron man shock brigade".

youth shock brigades have now been organized in many factories and workshops in harbin and are playing an important role in both revolution and production. at a recent city-wide conference of outstanding workers, more than 100 young workers were cited as model workers. both ku kai and tsou pen-lien were recommended as the city's pace-setters.

before liberation, harbin had only a small number of handicraft workshops. there were a few big factories, which were controlled by foreign capitalists. since liberation, more than 3,000 big and small factories have been built or expanded. gross industrial output in 1974 was 30 times that for the early post-liberation period. harbin has been transformed from a consumer city into a rising industrial centre making machinery and power equipment. large numbers of young people have become workers.

factories in harbin often invite veteran workers to tell young workers their bitter sufferings in old china. young workers often visit exhibitions on class education to raise their class consciousness. these activities are arranged when young workers enter factories or join the communist party or the youth league.

the great leader chairman mao wrote the inscription "study marxism-leninism" for the second session of the harbin city congress of the youth league on february 27, 1950. guided by this teaching of chairman mao's, large numbers of activists in the study marxism-leninism have come to the fore. one activist has become a secretary of the city committee of the chinese communist party, others are holding leading posts at factories. more than 20,000 young theoretical activists, who have recently emerged from the ranks of workers, are helping workmates study theory.

hsiu pei-sheng, a steelmaker, said: "we should consciously study marxist-leninist classics including chairman mao's works. while doing well in production, we must exercise an all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure so that our state will never change its political colour." no matter how busy he is, he often sits up late reading and gets up early.

he has read more than 50 works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao over the past eight years. in order to get a better understanding of the "capital" by marx, he studied the histories of a number of capitalist countries. he often consults veteran workers and professional theorists and makes social investigations to enhance his understanding of some related chapters in the books. through the study, he has grasped the inevitable law that capitalism is doomed to die and communism will triumph throughout the world. he has become more determined to fight for the cause of communism all his life.

a theoretical study group in the no. 11 workshop of the harbin ball-bearing plant has 15 young workers. combining their study of lenin's "a great beginning" with the class struggle and the struggle between the two

lines in our country, they wrote an article entitled "the historical task of the dictatorship of the proletariat", which recently appeared in the "red flag" journal.

at present, nearly 10,000 theoretical study groups have been set up in the city. the youth league branches in factories organize and lead the study. young workers in some factories during their study of marxism-leninism held discussions on how to contribute more to socialist construction and to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. this helped enhance their revolutionary enthusiasm for building socialism.

to train worker-instructors in theoretical study, the city has set up an evening political school which is attended by over one thousand workers each term. after finishing the course, they help other workers with the study.

several thousand workers learn professional knowledge in spare-time colleges run by the city or their factories to raise their technical level. many young workers often attend city-wide meetings on technical exchange and take part in scientific research activities.

NO UNEMPLOYMENT IN CHINA

Chinese Workers Are Never Threatened by Unemployment

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Apr. 25, 1975)

"we workers of socialist china are never threatened by unemployment," said yang chun-hao, a veteran worker at the shanghai no. 2 steel mill, in a recent interview.

"we don't have to worry about finding jobs for our sons and daughters either," he added. "what is uppermost in our minds is how to contribute more to socialist revolution and construction."

what yang chun-hao said is common to workers throughout china. as china's biggest industrial metropolis, shanghai has achieved full employment like other cities in china. three millions out of the 5.7 million people in the city proper, are working in factories and other enterprises and in government institutions. the rest are mainly children, students, those who have retired on pension and other elderly people.

unemployment, yang chun-hao said, is something which remains only in the memory of people who knew the old society. young people who grew up in new china do not know what it was like.

at 51, yang chun-hao is in charge of a work brigade in his mill. his eldest daughter graduated from university recently and is now a technician at a pharmaceutical plant in peking by government assignment. his younger daughters became rural people's commune members after finishing middle school. his son is still in middle school.

before liberation, yang chun-hao had no stable job and lived in cold and hunger like millions. a casual labourer at a hospital run by imperialists, he was paid on a day-to-day basis and lived in constant fear of losing his job the next day.

in those days imperialism dominated and plundered china and dumped goods on her market, and feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism oppressed and exploited the working people. factories were closed down due to a declining national industry and commerce. the bankruptcy of rural economy resulted in an influx of the peasants into the cities. all this aggravated the unemployment situation in shanghai. in this city of five millions, less than one million people were employed while 800,000 remained jobless.

after shanghai was liberated in may 1949, the people's government organized job placement for the unemployed. yang chun-hao became a worker at a state enterprise.

a leading cadre of the shanghai labour bureau said the constitution of china defines the workers' political status and ensures suitable work for them as long as they have the ability to work. leaders of enterprises have no right to discharge workers at will. the constitution stipulates in article 1 that "the people's republic of china is a socialist state of the dictatorship of the proletariat led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants", and it says in article 27 that "citizens have the right to work".

the cause of unemployment has been uprooted, he pointed out, by the socialist transformation of capitalist industry and commerce and the gradual achievement of cooperation in agriculture and handicraft industry since liberation, whereby private ownership has been turned into socialist ownership by the whole people and socialist collective ownership. at the same time, the expansion of socialist construction provided more jobs.

by 1958, shanghai had eliminated unemployment handed down by the old society. in the great leap forward

that year, the city further found work for housewives who volunteered to join in productive labour. this was done in line with chairman mao's teaching: "in order to build a great socialist society, it is of the utmost importance to arouse the broad masses of women to join in productive activity."

in a planned way, the city found work in factories for young housewives with less household work to do, and arranged for older housewives to work in neighbourhood processing groups or service centres near their homes.

at present shanghai has 6,000 such production groups and service centres nurseries, community canteens, laundries and repair shops in the city proper and the suburbs. in the main, all able-bodied housewives are working in various fields of socialist endeavour.

the labour bureau cadre said: "in a capitalist society, the introduction of some new technology or equipment often means the expulsion of a number of workers.

"in socialist china, workers are the masters of the state and of the enterprises. new technology and equipment are introduced for creating more wealth for the country and improving the working and living conditions of the working people. the labour force thus saved is properly assigned to other work. the rise in labour efficiency entails no unemployment in our country."

at the shanghai no. 2 steel mill, newsmen were shown a major technical innovation introduced in the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution. the mill's no. 1 workshop was a small dilapidated factory before liberation. its only equipment was an inefficient, labour-consuming wire drawing machine. in the cultural revolution, the workers and technicians made daring improvements. without acquiring more facilities or a larger building, they renovated the machine and mechanized the whole process. efficiency rose 130 times. this enabled the workshop to save much of its manpower. more than 200 workers were transferred, mostly to the mill's seven new workshops. others were sent to new steel mills in other parts of the country as an important technical force.

the labour bureau cadre said: "in our planned socialist economy, the state arranges work for the new labour force created every year according to the needs in national construction. before liberation, graduation meant unemployment. this has long since come to an end.

"in shanghai, we are provided with a fresh labour force of some 200,000 every year. they are assigned to work in factories and other enterprises that are being built or expanded, or to replace old workers retiring on

pension. some of them are sent to factories and mines in other parts of the country. many middle school leavers volunteer to work in the countryside to help build up new socialist villages.

MINORITY NATIONALITIES WOMEN CADRES

Women Cadres of Minority People in Southwest China Province

(NCNA-English Kunming, Apr. 25, 1975)

more than 9,700 women cadres of minority nationalities are working at party and government organizations in southwest china's multi-national yunnan province. they come from 21 minority nationalities in the province, including tulung and wa nationalities who were at the late stage of primitive society at the time of liberation.

"we women of minority nationalities were most enslaved in old china. we have stood up today and take part in running state affairs. this is due to the wise leadership of the communist party and chairman mao, and the socialist system has opened a broad road for us," said kao mei-chiung of hani nationality, member of the yunnan provincial committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the provincial women's federation.

fortysix-year-old kao mei-chiung was born in a poor peasant family that did not have enough to eat and wear before liberation. she joined revolutionary work after liberation and was sent by the people's government to study in the yunnan institute for nationalities. after graduation she tempered herself in the democratic reform and socialist transformations in the border region, raised her class consciousness and joined the communist party. she became deputy party committee secretary of menghai county where minority people make up over 90 per cent of the population. then she was promoted vice-chairman of the provincial women's federation during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

many young women cadres came to the fore in yunnan province during the cultural revolution. a 23-year-old girl of hui nationality, chin kuei-hsien was once a red guard. she assiduously studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao, fought old ideas and habits and served the people wholeheartedly. a strong earthquake occurred in her home village in 1970.

giving no thought to her ruined house and her own safety, she led peasants in rescuing other people. after she joined the party, she was elected secretary of her production brigade party branch and member of the standing committee of the c.p.c. yunnan provincial committee. she became secretary of the provincial committee of the communist youth league in 1973.

the province now has 72 minority women cadres working at leading posts at and above the county level.

almost all women cadres of minority nationalities come from families of working people, some were slaves themselves before liberation. filled with deep hatred for the old society and ardent love for the new, these women cadres have profound class feelings for the party and chairman mao. bearing in mind the teachings of the party, they keep the fine qualities of the working people after they have taken up leading posts, and work vigorously for the revolution.

a house-maid for a chieftain in the old days, tao chiung-ying of tai nationality is now deputy secretary of the hsishuang panna autonomous prefecture of tai nationality. earlier, she was secretary of a youth league general branch in a tea factory, where she kept on working with her workmates. she attended the tenth national congress of the communist party of china.

party organizations attach great importance to training minority women cadres. they often promote outstanding women to leading posts and temper them in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. a large number of outstanding minority women have joined the party. more than 230 minority women in lichiang autonomous county of nahsi nationality have been admitted into the party during the cultural revolution, who make up 26.3 per cent of the total of new party members in the county. study and training classes are often held by party organizations at various levels for minority cadres. every year, quite a few girls from minority workers and peasants are selected and sent to study in institutes of higher learning or secondary technical schools. girl students of minority nationalities now account for 25.5 per cent of the total number of students in the yunnan institute for nationalities.

during the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, women of various nationalities in yunnan province repudiate such doctrines as "men are superior to women" and "preferring male to female". this enables them to play a more important part in the socialist revolution and construction.

Li na-ti of lahu nationality is a member of the szumao prefectural party committee and member of a production brigade party branch of the muga people's commune. in the winter of 1973, she took the lead in organizing a women team for farmland improvement. they terraced a plot of low-yield mountain slope and reaped a good harvest the same year. they have criticized old ideas looking down upon women.

AIR CLEANING TECHNIQUES

China Develops Air Cleaning Techniques by Self-Reliance

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 26, 1975)

extensive use of modern air cleaning techniques has provided many chinese industrial enterprises with clean environments up to the highest internationally adopted standards which are conducive to production.

these techniques have contributed in a large measure to boosting efficiency in the production of semi-conductors, large-scale integrated circuits, optical instruments and a number of other precision products. they also help reduce rejects and ensure dust-free surroundings for turning out new products with exacting requirements.

the air cleaning techniques, which consist in the employment of filters to remove air-suspended dust inside buildings, are being widely used in precision machine building, national defences industries, production of high purity materials as well as for medical and scientific purposes.

combining their efforts, chinese scientists and workers started from scratch in the early sixties to develop these techniques self-reliantly to cope with the rapid advances in the country's socialist construction. they learned in the course of work and, using ingenious methods devised by themselves, have successfully built such instruments as collapsible cleaning room with constant temperature, mobile laminar flow cleaning room and other dust-absorbing devices. scientific research in the testing and determining of the concentration of dust particles by such methods as gravimetric analysis and chemical member filter measurement has been carried out and photoelectrical konimeters have been made.

a more advanced instrument to determine the standard dust particle, called photoelectro-pulse particle counter, has been put into mass production.

On the basis of the workers' experience, a technical line which is typically chinese has been evolved in this branch of technology. by concentrating air cleaning facilities on key parts of the factory buildings as dictated by the relevant technical processes, this practice makes it possible to fit out old projects or renovate old ones with such equipment at low cost and high speed.

TAIWAN

Rescued Fishermen from Taiwan Province Leave Chekiang for Home

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Apr. 25, 1975)

eight fishermen of the fishing vessel "liensheng 101" from keelung city, taiwan province, who had been rescued at sea, left chekiang province for taiwan yesterday.

the eight fishermen were rescued by fishermen of chekiang province when they were drifting on the east china sea after an engine break-down on april 1. after they were brought to safety, they were warmly received by the local people's government, which also had the fishing vessel repaired.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets Algerian Friendly Personage

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 25, 1975)

ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, today met and had a cordial and friendly talk with madame josephe fanon, friendly personage from algeria.

council member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries chu ma-hung was present on the occasion.

Algerian Track and Field Delegation Honored at Peking Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 25, 1975)

the chinese track and field association gave a reception here this evening in honour of the visiting track and field delegation from algeria led by ibouchoukene abder rahman.

present were li ching-chuan, leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, ni chih-chin, president of the host association, and chinese athletes.

first secretary of the algerian embassy in peking semaoui bayoub and others also attended.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. ni chih-chin and ibouchoukene abder rahman toasted the continued development of the friendship between the sportsmen and peoples of china and algeria.

the algerian track and field delegation arrived in peking on april 17 and made a trip to chengchow in honan province where it had a friendly contest and joint training with the honan provincial track and field team. it also visited a rural people's commune and places of interest there and was warmly received by the local people. the delegation returned to peking yesterday.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Belgian Prime Minister and Madame Tindemans Arrive in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 26, 1975)

leo tindemans, prime minister of the kingdom of belgium, madame tindemans and the other distinguished belgian guests arrived in kwangchow from kueilin by special plane this morning in the company of ulanfu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

they were welcomed at the airport by lin li-ming and liang hsiu-chen, vice-chairmen of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, lo fan-chun and liu kuei-lan, vice-chairmen of the kwangchow city revolutionary committee, leading members of provincial and city departments concerned, and upwards of 2,000 people of the kwangchow city.

the streets from the airport to the guest house were bedecked with vari-coloured banners and welcome streamers. the national flags of china and belgium fluttered at the airport. when prime minister and madame tindemans alighted from the plane, the welcomers expressed friendly sentiments to the distinguished belgian guests in various ways: some waved bouquets, garlands or coloured streamers, others shouted slogans of welcome while young people danced.

in the evening, the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet to warmly welcome prime minister and madame tindemans, foreign minister and madame van elslande and other distinguished belgian guests. n.p.c. vice-chairman ulanfu was present at the function.

vice-chairman lin li-ming and prime minister tindemans made toasts at the banquet.

lin li-ming said: "not long ago, we received prince albert and other distinguished belgian guests. we are very happy today to receive prime minister and madame tindemans and other distinguished belgian guests here." the vice-chairman praised the belgian people as a people who cherish their country's independence and made contributions in resisting the aggressors in the two world wars. "like the entire chinese people," he said, "the people of kwangtung province admire the efforts of the belgian people in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty." he expressed appreciation for prime minister tindemans' endeavours to promote west european unity.

in reply, prime minister tindemans said: "it is here in kwangchow that i will end a visit which will give me an unforgettable memory. my evaluation of this visit is very highly positive. first of all, i had the honour to be received by the highest personalities of your country. the talks we held with representatives of your government were extremely fruitful, and gave us mutual enlightenment on major international political problems." he said: "i particularly appreciate the importance the leaders of your country attach to the progress of the political unification of europe." the prime minister expressed the hope that the talks will contribute to increasing the relations between belgium and china and wished china prosperity and progress.

this afternoon, prime minister and madame tindemans and other distinguished belgian guests visited an artistic ceramics workshop and a folk art research institute in fushan city in the company of ulanfu, lin li-ming and liang hsiu-chen. they were accorded a warm welcome by leading members of the fushan city revolutionary committee and local people. the distinguished guests also visited the kwangchow museum.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Friends Leave Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 26, 1975)

w.d.d. fenton, managing director of the british electricity council's overseas consultancy service, and g.t. shepherd, chairman of the british midlands electricity board, left kwangchow for home today after visiting peking, hupeh, shanghai and kwangchow.

the british friends arrived in peking on april 13 for a visit to china as guests of the chinese ministry of water conservancy and power. chang pin, vice-minister of water conservancy and power, met and feted the guests in peking.

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Chinese Economic-Trade Exhibition Opens in Yaounde

(NCNA-English Yaounde, Apr. 24, 1975)

the economic and trade exhibition of the people's republic of china opened here this afternoon.

youssoufa daouda, cameroonian minister of industrial and commerce development, presided over the opening ceremony.

present at the opening were sabal lecco, president of the cameroonian social and economic council; paul biya, minister of state, secretary-general at the presidency; sadou daoudou, minister of state in charge of the armed forces; sengat kuo, minister, assistant secretary-general at the presidency; onana awana, minister of finance; achidi achu, minister of justice; jean keutcha, minister of agriculture; bernard bidias angon, minister of national education; enoch kwayeb, minister of employment and social insurance; vroumsia tchinaye, minister of public function; paul tessa, minister of equipment, housing and lands; j.c. doumba, minister of information and culture; sadjo angokay, minister of livestock-breeding and livestock-industry; christian bongwa, minister of transport; zachee mongo so'o, minister delegate at the presidency in charge of the relations with parliament; andze gilbert, minister delegate to the general state inspectorate; t. mayi-matip, first vice-president of the national assembly; other cameroonian high-ranking officials and prominent figures of various circles.

diplomatic officials of various countries in cameroon were also present.

in his speech of welcome at the opening ceremony, liu pin, head of the chinese exhibition delegation, thanked the cameroonian government departments and friends for their great help in the course of the preparation for the exhibition.

chinese ambassador wei pao-shan and minister daouda praised the friendship between the chinese and cameroonian people and expressed the wish that economic and trade relations and friendly cooperation between the two countries would develop constantly.

after the speeches, minister daouda cut the ribbon. the distinguished cameroonian guests, accompanied by the chinese ambassador and the head of the chinese delegation, went round the exhibition.

a reception was then held by wei pao-shan and liu pin at the exhibition hall in honour of the guests.

more than 2,400 articles are on display at the exhibition which consists of four pavilions: chinese-cameroonian friendship, agriculture, light industry and heavy industry.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Economic Personage in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 26, 1975)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and liu hsi-wen, assistant minister of foreign trade, had separate meetings today with isamu saeki, economic personage in kansai, japan, and his party. they had cordial and friendly conversations with the guests.

the isamu saeki party arrived here yesterday for a visit to china at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

Japanese Red Cross Society Delegation in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 26, 1975)

chien hsin-chung, leading member of the red cross society of china, met with and gave a dinner for the visiting delegation of the japanese red cross society led by ryotaro azuma on thursday.

the japanese delegation arrived in peking on april 23 for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the red cross society of china.

CHINA AND KOREA

President Kim Il Sung Leaves Peking for Home at Head of Korean Party and Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 26, 1975)

the party and government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea led by comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and president of the democratic people's republic of korea, successfully wound up its official visit to china and, bringing with it the fraternal sentiments of the chinese people for the korean people, left peking for home by special train this morning. more than 5,000 people in the chinese capital gave a ceremonious and rousing send-off to the korean comrades-in-arms at the railway station.

seeing the korean comrades off at the railway station were: teng hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council; yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; chen hsi-lien and chi teng-kuei, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premiers of the state council; wu teh, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; yu chiu-li, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; li su-wen, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee; and other chinese party and state leaders.

present at the railway station to see the distinguished korean guests off were samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

members of the departing korean party and government delegation included kim dong gyu, o jin u, pak sung chul, chon mun sop, ho dam, kye ung tae, chong song nam and o guk ryol.

the peking railway station was bedecked festively with lanterns and colour bunting. colour banners were strung overhead across the main streets in the city proper and huge streamers trailed from tall buildings along the streets. as president kim il sung and other korean comrades arrived at the railway station by car

in the company of comrade teng hsiao-ping, other chinese party and state leaders waiting there cordially shook hands with president kim il sung and other korean comrades. a grand send-off ceremony was held at the railway station which flew the national flags of the people's republic of china and the democratic people's republic of korea. the band played the national anthems of the democratic people's republic of korea and the people's republic of china. president kim il sung reviewed an honour guard made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army and the militia of the chinese capital in the company of chinese leaders. as president kim il sung and other guests from korea waved the crowd farewell, the colourfully dressed chinese youngsters danced gracefully to the strains of music and the whole station and plaza resounded with the beating of drums and gongs. the well-wishers joyfully waved bouquets and coloured streamers and shouted slogans. they hailed the complete success of the official visit to china of the korean party and government delegation led by president kim il sung and the new developments in the great friendship and militant unity of the two parties, countries and peoples of china and korea. in acknowledgement, president kim il sung and other korean comrades clapped and waved to the crowd. before boarding the train, president kim il sung shook hands with chinese leaders and samdech norodom sihanouk and samdech penn nouth and bid them farewell. the train slowly moved out of the station amid the beating of drums and cheers.

keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry chu chuan-hsien, and chinese ambassador to the democratic people's republic of korea li yun-chuan are accompanying president kim il sung and other distinguished korean guests to the border city of tantung.

leaving peking with president kim il sung was hyun jun keuk, d.p.r.k. ambassador to china and member of the korean party and government delegation.

among those seeing the distinguished korean visitors off at the railway station were also:

members of the n.p.c. standing committee lu cheng-tsao and sha chien-li; and

leading members of departments concerned under the c.p.c. central committee, government departments concerned, the general departments and the air force of the p.l.a., the c.p.c. peking municipal committee and the peking municipal revolutionary committee, including chiao kuan-hua, li chiang, fang yi, yeh fei, chung fu-hsiang, yu hui-yung, liu hsiang-ping, yang cheng-wu, liang pi-yeh, chang tsung-hsun, ma ning,

wang hai-jung, shih yi-chih, hsiao peng, wang hsing, tu hsing-yuan, hsieh hsin-ho, kuo lu, chao cheng-hung, yu li-chin, huang tso-chen, chu mu-chih and teng kang.

present were mrs. hyun jun keuk, wife of the korean ambassador, officials of the korean embassy here and other korean comrades in peking.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Vice Premier Chi Teng-kuei Meets New Norwegian Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 25, 1975)

chinese vice-premier chi teng-kuei met with torleiv anda, new ambassador of the kingdom of norway to china, here this evening.

present on the occasion were deputy director chang yi-chun of the west european affairs department, and deputy director fu shun-ho of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Returns to Peking from Official Visits to Iran, Pakistan

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 26, 1975)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien returned here by special plane this afternoon after paying official visits to iran and pakistan. he brings back the friendly sentiments of the people of the two countries for the chinese people.

the chinese vice-premier visited iran april 5-10 and pakistan april 20-25 upon invitation.

he was greeted at the airport today by chinese leaders teng hsiao-ping, chi teng-kuei, hua kuo-feng, wu teh and wu kuei-hsien, foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister wang hai-jung, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army

yang cheng-wu and deputy director of the general political department of the p.l.a. liang pi-yeh.

pakistan ambassador to china mumtaz ali alvie and his wife, charge d'affaires ad interim of the iranian embassy in peking djavad rajabzadeh and officials from the pakistan and iranian embassies were also present at the airport. ambassador alvie and charge d'affaires a.i. rajabzadeh congratulated vice-premier li hsien-nien on his successful visits to their countries. the vice-premier once again expressed thanks to the governments and peoples of the two friendly countries for their warm welcome and hospitality accorded him and his party.

when vice-premier li hsien-nien passed through urumchi on his way to peking, he was greeted and seen off at the airport by leading members of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, including saifudin, yang yung, tsao szu-ming, ismayil aymat, liu hsing, sung chih-ho, chang shih-kung, hsu kuo-hsien, pei chou-yu, janabil and tsaotanofu.

CHINA AND PANAMA

Chinese Exhibition Leader Leaves Panama for Home

(NCNA-English Panama City, Apr. 25, 1975)

li yung-ting, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade and leader of the chinese exhibition group, left here for home today after a friendly visit to this country.

the chinese exhibition, held here from april 4 to 17, drew more than 100,000 visitors.

during his friendly visit to this country, the chinese delegation leader li yung-ting was warmly received by the panamanian government and people from all walks of life.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Minister Meets Romanian Informatique and Computer Technique Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 25, 1975)

wang cheng, chinese minister of the fourth ministry of machine-building, today met with the romanian informatique and computer technique delegation led by ion romanu, vice-chairman of the social economic organization commission and director of the central institute for informatique and control.

present at the meeting was liu yin, vice-minister of the fourth ministry of machine-building.

ion dorobantu, minister-counsellor, and constantin pricop, commercial counsellor, of the romanian embassy in peking were also present on the occasion.

Romanian Ambassador to China Gives Interview to Chinese Newsmen

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 25, 1975)

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu gave an interview to chinese newsmen today in connection with the 98th anniversary of the independence of romania and the 30th anniversary of the victory of the romanian people's anti-fascist struggle.

the ambassador reviewed the prolonged struggle for independence by the romanian people and their anti-fascist struggle waged under the leadership of the romanian communist party. he said that the 98th anniversary of the independence of romania and the 30th anniversary of the victory of the anti-fascist struggle to be celebrated may 9 are two closely related events, and mark two stages of the centuries-long struggle waged by the romanian people to win the sacred right to decide their own destiny. "the romanian people have come to know through their own experience that they have to make sacrifices to win freedom," the ambassador added. "romania holds that countries, whether big or small and whatever their social systems, should base their relations on the principle of respect for national independence and sovereignty, totally equal rights, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, mutual assistance and no recourse to the use or threat of force."

the ambassador briefed the journalists on the important achievements the romanian people had made in all fields under the leadership of the romanian communist party over the past 30 years and said that these illustrated the creative power of a people who have won freedom and independence.

the ambassador told the newsmen that the romanian people, under the leadership of comrade ceausescu, are striving for the overfulfilment of the five-year plan to greet the anniversary of the two important events.

CHINA AND SINGAPORE

Singapore Football Association Delegation Visits Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangdhow, Apr. 26, 1975)

a 28-member delegation of the singapore football association led by richard pates left here for changsha, hunan province, by train this evening after concluding a friendly visit here.

the delegation arrived in kwangchow on april 22 and was honoured that evening at a reception hosted by the kwangtung branch of the chinese football association.

yesterday afternoon the singapore national football team played its first match in china against the kwangtung provincial team. the guest team was warmly acclaimed by more than 30,000 spectators.

chao cho-yun, standing committee member of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, lu teh-yao, head of the kwangtung provincial physical culture and sports commission, and chen yuan-kao, leading member of the kwangtung branch of the all-china sports federation, watched the match together with delegation leader richard pates and team leader nadesan ganesan.

the march was a fierce contest from beginning to end. both teams adopted 10-man attack and defence tactics. the captain of the guest team opened scoring at the 7th minute when he received a fine pass in front of the goal and sent it home with ease. the home team strengthened attacks and scored two goals in succession. in the second half, the kwangtung team added two more goals to win the match 4:1.

during their sojourn in kwangchow, the singapore guests visited china's export commodities fair, the kwangchow museum and a rural people's commune and went sightseeing in the city. they were warmly welcomed wherever they went.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Soviet Super-Fishery Overlord Steps Up Plunder

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 26, 1975)

the soviet revisionist social-imperialists continue to force their way with increasing truculence into the coastal waters of many countries for the nefarious plunder of fishery resources.

at the recent third united nations sea law conference, the representative of the soviet union flouted the legitimate claims of a great many small and medium-sized countries and persistently advocated that "waters outside the territorial sea are high seas" and that the "economic zone is part of the high seas". the soviet representative, with sordid ulterior motives, lashed out trying to justify the role of the soviet revisionist fishery overlord and to "legalize" its gangsterism of plundering the fishery resources of other countries.

in 1974 the soviet union had the biggest fishing fleet in the world with a total tonnage of over 17,400,000 tons, and the total number of ships being around 7,000. soviet fishing ships have rapidly extended their areas of operation. in the fifties, soviet fishing vessels only operated in the norwegian sea area, in the northeast atlantic ocean and the northwest of the pacific ocean. but in the sixties, they intruded into the waters off western canada, the coastal waters off the east of north america and the eastern part of the latin american area, the vast waters of the indian ocean and the waters of the atlantic ocean off western africa. the vast marine areas off the west coast of the united states and the central eastern, southwestern and southeastern parts of the pacific ocean had become major operation areas for the soviet fishing fleets. more recently during the seventies, the soviet union has rapidly increased its catches as a result of its further intrusion into the coastal waters of other countries. the soviet weekly "economic gazette" reports that the soviet catch last year was

9,860,000 tons, an increase of 26 per cent over 1970. more than 90 per cent of this catch was caught from the waters of other countries.

many third world countries in asia, africa and latin america adjoining the pacific, atlantic and indian oceans are important regions where fishery resources are plundered by the soviet revisionists. according to statistics by the food and agriculture organization of the united nations, in 1973 the soviet union took 940,000 tons of fish from waters off northwest africa, nearly three times the amount they took in 1968. this was nearly 90 per cent of the total catch in this area. the soviet catch off southwest africa rapidly increased from 420,000 tons in 1970 to 650,000 tons in 1973, some 25 per cent of the total haul in this area.

in the indian ocean, soviet looting of the fishery resources of the third world countries has also reached alarming proportions. its haul in this ocean jumped sharply from 4,600 tons in 1964 to 44,000 tons in 1973. overfishing by soviet vessels in the coastal waters of pakistan rendered tens of thousands of pakistani fishermen jobless and the country suffered a loss of 150 million rupees in foreign exchange earnings in 1973 alone.

soviet fishing fleets also widely intrude and carry out indiscriminate plunder in european, canadian and japanese waters. soviet fishing vessels frequently take reckless actions off the coast of finland. they have even forced their way into the territorial waters of that country to carry out illegal operations. in norway's coastal waters, the predatory operations by soviet fishing vessels are a serious threat to norwegian cod resources in the arctic area. about 300 soviet ships frequently operate in waters off east and west coasts of canada. from 1971 to 1973, the soviet catch there increased from 5,000 tons to 215,000 tons. the canadian government lodged a protest in may 1974 against the soviet overfishing of newfoundland cod in contravention of regulations. the soviet revisionists often send 100 to 200 big fishing vessels to operate in japanese waters. their indiscriminate fishing endangers the breeding of fish in these areas and forces certain areas to become depleted of fishery resources. the soviet reckless operations often damage the japanese fishermen's fishing equipment and seriously endangers the lives of the fishermen. according to japanese official data, from last october to mid-february this year, 640 incidents of damage to japanese fishing equipment by soviet vessels were reported. the financial loss involved was around 200 million japanese yen.

the soviet revisionists' frenzied pillaging of the

fishery resources of other countries fully shows that they are super-fishery overlord on the seas pure and simple. it is, therefore, not hard for people to see why the soviet representative at the third united nations sea law conference did not budge an inch from his stubborn stand that "waters outside the territorial sea are high seas" and that the "economic zone is part of the high seas" when many small and medium-sized countries proposed a 200-nautical-mile exclusive economic zone. that is why moscow made desperate efforts to advertise that the "economic zone issue cannot be solved" without "regard for the rights of foreign fishermen who have traditionally operated within the limits of the economic zone, where the richest fishing grounds are located." it is also not hard to see why the soviet representative at the geneva sea law conference was strongly opposed to "hot pursuit" by a coastal state of foreign ships intruding its economic zone. the soviet revisionists, while professing their acceptance of the concept of economic zone, are actually working to emasculate the essence of the concept. this is tantamount to proclaiming to the whole world that soviet fishing fleets would go on running amuck in the coastal waters of other countries and would tolerate no opposition. the soviet revisionists alleged that "only by combining the lawful interests of both the coastal and all other states is it possible most equitably to settle this question." this is only a fig-leaf with which moscow uses to cover up its true colours of a super-fishery overlord.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Chinese Postal Delegation Leaves for Switzerland

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 25, 1975)

a seven-member postal delegation of the people's republic of china with sung hsing-min, deputy director of the directorate-general of posts of the ministry of posts and telecommunications, as the delegate left here by air today for the annual session of the executive council of the universal postal union to be held in switzerland.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 26, 1975)

tanzanian ambassador to china r.s. wambura and madame wambura gave a reception at the embassy here today to mark the 11th anniversary of the union day of the united republic of tanzania.

among those attending were hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, liu hsiang-ping, minister of public health, ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, wang shang-jung, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of other departments concerned.

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and heads of diplomatic missions in peking were present.

CHINA AND UN

Arbitrary Stand of Superpowers on Exclusive Economic Zone Condemned at UN Sea Law Conference

(NCNA-English Geneva, Apr. 25, 1975)

the nature of the exclusive economic zone and the right of coastal countries over it were discussed by the second committee of the third u.n. sea law conference at its informal meetings today and yesterday.

since the beginning of the present sea law conference, the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, have, on the one hand, recognized at meetings the "sovereign rights" of the coastal countries over all natural resources in the economic zone, and on the other, run hither and thither to sow discord between coastal and inland countries, trying to obstruct discussions on the essentials of the economic zone and preserve the old sea law. the soviet representative peddled the absurd theory that the economic zone is part of the high seas by inserting

into the relevant documents to be examined by the second committee a draft resolution to the effect that coastal countries should consider "other legitimate uses of the high seas" in exercising their rights in the economic zone. this insolent attitude of sea hegemonism was forcefully refuted by the representatives of many third world countries.

the algerian representative expressed outright opposition to the queer allegation of mixing up the economic zone and the high seas.

the guinean representative based his refutation of the soviet representative's fallacy on the oau declaration on the law of the sea. he stressed that every coastal country is entitled to designate, outside its territorial waters, areas for its economic zone, in which it has permanent sovereignty over all biological and mineral resources. he said that it is imperative to clearly define the nature and right of the economic zone so as to prevent the superpowers from turning seas and oceans into spots for their contention for domination and hegemony.

the singapore representative pointed out that the right of the exclusive economic zone is independent and that no condition should be attached to it.

the representative of peru classified the exclusive economic zone as within national jurisdiction, saying that it is by no means part of the high seas. the nature and features of the exclusive economic zone have been accepted by the majority of countries, he said. he suggested that the concept of the exclusive economic zone be written into the conference's future unified negotiating text.

the american representative clamoured that the united states disagrees to the stand of the peruvian representative, while the soviet representative with guilty conscience sat there speechless.

the albanian representative pointed out, "coastal countries have the right to exercise permanent sovereignty over all the resources in the waters, seabed and subsoil of the economic zone adjacent to their sea coasts, and they are entitled to exercise national jurisdiction over other aspects of this zone."

referring to the right of a third country to the exclusive economic zone, the albanian representative said, "we are opposed to the socalled 'preferential right' advocated by the united states and the soviet union, which reduces the sovereign rights of coastal countries and paves the way for large fishing fleets of the two superpowers to plunder the coastal countries of most of their fish resources. these powers attain the same aim

under the pretext of assuring the complete exploitation of biological resources in the exclusive economic zone."

the albanian representative stressed that "the new law of the sea should reflect the full national jurisdiction of coastal states over all military activities within the exclusive economic zone." he pointed out that "this is necessary because the water zones adjacent to the coasts of sovereign states are always transformed into an arena of naval manoeuvres or even a centre of big concentration of naval fleets of the two superpowers in conformity with their hegemonic policies".

chinese representative ke tsai-shuo pointed out that the establishment of the economic zone is aimed, first of all, at safeguarding the sovereignty and natural resources of coastal countries against pillage, occupation and destruction by maritime hegemonic countries. for this purpose, each coastal country must possess exclusive jurisdiction and various exclusive rights over its entire economic zone. an exclusive economic zone is a zone under the jurisdiction of a state, and a coastal country must have full rights and interests within its zone. in this respect, clear regulations and guarantees are required. otherwise, the exclusive economic zone will be a zone existing only in name but not in reality.

he went on to say that in formulating regulations concerned, it must first of all affirm that all natural resources within the exclusive economic zone, including renewable and non-renewable natural resources, and all energy resources belong to a coastal state which enjoys full sovereignty. to protect, regulate, use, explore and exploit the natural resources within its exclusive economic zone and carry out other economic activities there, a coastal state should exercise exclusive jurisdiction over the entire zone, and should have the rights to work out laws and rules to govern all matters concerned, including environment protection, scientific research, the construction, operation and utilization of various installations as well as safety regulations required to guarantee the normal functioning of economic activities without interference within the zone. he pointed out in particular that without necessary safety conditions within the exclusive economic zone, coastal countries will be unable effectively to exercise exclusive jurisdiction and carry out economic activities.

the chinese representative also noted that when exercising its rights and jurisdiction over its exclusive economic zone, a coastal state should take into account the rights and interests of neighbouring land-locked states and those states whose geographic conditions are unfavourable. it should also pay attention to the

legitimate interests of other countries. this should be properly provided by other clauses concerned.

chinese representative chang ping-hsi refuted at today's meeting the absurd allegations of the two superpowers on the question of the economic zone. the chinese delegation supports the just stand of many developing countries on the economic zone, he stated. the allegations that "the economic zone is part of the high seas" and that coastal countries should consider "other legitimate uses of the high seas" in exercising their rights in the economic zone have been voiced to deny from the very foundation the concept of the exclusive economic zone. these clamours make no difference between the exclusive economic zone and the high seas and distort the status and nature of the economic zone. the ultimate purpose of those who stated these allegations is to persevere in their outmoded, imperialist and hegemonic theory of "freedom on high seas" so that they can do whatever they like in the exclusive economic zone of others including setting up military installations, carrying out military activities, making intrusions into and threatening the sovereignty and security of other countries, all this under a legal cover. all these allegations can never be accepted by all countries which cherish independence, sovereignty and security. the chinese delegation firmly opposes the article put forward by the soviet union which mixes up the economic zone and the high seas.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Feature Story from South Vietnam: A Lively Atmosphere Prevailing Everywhere in Newly Liberated Areas

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Apr. 25, 1975)

during our stay in quang nam-da nang area, we witnessed intense activities in the newly liberated cities, towns and rural areas.

as we travelled from da nang to hoi an city and the hoa vang district along highway one, a flourishing panorama unfolded before us. the newly-liberated peasants, happily exchanging news of the great victories on the battlefront, were busy harvesting rice in the field their faces glowing with joy. on both sides of the highway, waves of ripening rice were flanked fluttering red and blue flags with golden stars.

there were streams of vehicles along the highway, for following liberation, traffic quickly got on the move within the city of da nang, as well as along the routes from da nang to hue and hoi an and to other places. on april 12, the railway began to function again as workers in the transportation and communication department carried out their pledge to do their utmost to wholeheartedly serve the revolution and people.

a lively and enthusiastic atmosphere marking liberation prevailed in hoi an city. arriving at a market on the bank of the bach dang river, we saw many ships shuttling to and fro, proudly displaying at their masthead the red and blue flags with golden stars. the roads alongside the river were dotted with heaps of fresh fruit and vegetables. a granny shopping there joyfully explained to hsinhua, "hoi an city was liberated on the night of march 28. the puppet saigon soldiers fled helter-skelter and the liberation army marched in. our lives are now secure and everything is already better than ever before."

we learned that puppet officers and rank-and-file soldiers had surrendered to the revolutionary regime in large numbers under the powerful offensive of the liberation army and on the provisional revolutionary government's announcement of a policy of lenient treatment. 20 days after the liberation of da nang, on april 18, 109,600 puppet saigon officers and men had registered at the revolutionary headquarters and handed in their weapons. when doing this, they expressed gratitude to the revolutionary authorities for their leniency and pledged themselves to strictly abide by all the regulations of the military control committee.

during our travels along the highway, we passed numerous trucks laden with furniture and luggage. the kids on the trucks jubilantly waved their hands and cheered us lustily. they were the people forcibly removed by the nguyen van thieu clique, now joyfully returning to their homes to build a new life.

trying to control the people and clamp down on revolution, the u.s.-puppet clique set up thousands of camouflaged concentration camps, termed "strategic hamlets", forced the people to abandon their homes and take up residence in them. in the hoa vang district, we visited an abandoned concentration residential area, its shabby slum-dwellings flanked by barbed-wire entanglements, not a blade of grass or a tree was to be seen. following liberation, masses of rural people have returned to their native places in high jubilation. they are helping one another to rebuild their homes and develop production. in the course of our visit, we saw many families busily engaged in house construction. some were opening up wasteland for cultivation. the retreating nguyen van thieu clique had forced the people living in the quang

tri and thua thien areas to move with it southwards. the revolutionary authorities had already set to work to help the displaced persons return home. on april 3 and 4, approximately 50,000 people were helped to get back from da nang to their homes in quang tri and thua thien. tneir gratitude for the solicitous care of the revolutionary regime was heartfelt, as they pledged themselves to strive to restore production at home, and contribute a share to there construction of their liberated land.

revolutionary slogans abound everywhere in the newly liberated area. we found cultural workers busy amidst crowds of people, with film projection teams operating at night and art troupes performing in the streets. during the first four evenings of this month, tens of thousands of people in da nang alone saw revolutionary films. many were moved to tears when the image of president ho chi minh appeared on the screen.

time and again we heard broadcast news of fresh victories from radio and sound trucks. the broadcasts explained the policies of the provisional revolutionary government.

we soon discovered that the young students were the most active in learning revolutionary songs and attending lectures about the revolution.

cherishing their revolutionary gains, the people of the newly liberated areas are eagerly offering their service to help the liberation army maintain order and control traffic, both in towns and in villages. large numbers of young people have joined the self-defence armed forces, keeping guard over the streets and villages, and are resolved to consolidate the revolutionary regime and build a happy new life in their homeland.

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentary: Barbarous Atrocity, Desperate Struggle

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 26, 1975)

the "people's daily" today carried a commentator's article entitled "barbarous atrocity, desperate struggle". the article reads:

on april 21, the saigon puppet regime brazenly used depression bombs in xuan loc area, south viet nam, which most barbarously and ruthlessly killed a large number of local people. on april 23, the foreign ministries of the republic of south viet nam and the democratic republic of viet nam issued statements,

indignantly condemning the saigon puppet regime for this new heinous crime committed against the south vietnamese people. the chinese people resolutely support the solemn stand of the vietnamese people. with strong indignation they sternly condemn the new atrocity of the saigon puppet regime.

recently, the patriotic army and people in south viet nam have made powerful counter-attacks against the saigon puppet clique for its violation of the paris agreement and won great victories. the puppet troops have suffered one defeat after another and the puppet regime is tottering. under this situation, the saigon puppet clique, in the teeth of universal condemnation, has used u.s.-made and-supplied depression bombs in mass murder of south vietnamese people. this fully proves that the crumbling saigon puppet regime is conducting a desperate struggle and that in an attempt to save itself from doom it has gone so far as to resort to all barbarous, atrocious and despicable means. it should be noted that this criminal act of the saigon puppet regime was directed by the u.s. government. this is a gross violation of the international convention which prohibits the use of poisonous, depression and bacteriological weapons. it is a serious provocation against the vietnamese people and just public opinion in the world.

imperialism and all reactionaries always attempt to stamp out the revolution by mass slaughter. they think that by killing more people in a more barbarous way with more "sophisticated" weapons, they could weaken the revolutionary force. but, contrary to this reactionary desire, the more ruthless the imperialists and reactionaries are in massacring and the more they kill, the more rapidly the revolutionary force will grow in strength and the nearer the imperialists and reactionaries will draw themselves to their doom. this is an irresistible law of history. did hitler not use poisonous gases and chemical weapons to massacre people of germany and other european countries? but it was not long before he was buried by the world people's anti-fascist struggle. did u.s. imperialism, too, not use poisonous gases and bacteriological weapons against the people of korea and china in its war of aggression in korea? but it ended in a dismal defeat. in its war of aggression in viet nam, it has resorted to all up-to-date arms except atomic weapons in a wild massacre of vietnamese people. however, it is still u.s. imperialism and its lackeys which have been badly defeated. the outrageous use of depression bombs by the puppet saigon clique with u.s. support in mass murder of south vietnamese people can only further reveal their brutality and arouse the vietnamese people in stronger resistance. it can in no way save themselves from complete failure.

the present situation in south viet nam is excellent. the puppet saigon regime has landed itself in an impasse under fire from all quarters. whatever tricks and means it may employ, it cannot check the triumphant advance of the south vietnamese people, but will serve to lift a rock only to drop it on its own feet and bring about its ruin more quickly.

CHINA AND YEMEN (YAR)

Vice Premier Chen Hsi-lien Fetes Yemen Arab Republic Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 26, 1975)

chinese vice-premier chen hsi-lien gave a banquet here this evening to welcome the delegation of the yemen arab republic led by mujahed abou shawareb, member of the command council of the yemen arab republic and deputy commander-in-chief of the armed forces.

abdo othman mohamed, member of the delegation and ambassador of the yemen arab republic to china, his wife and embassy officials and other friends of the yemen arab republic in peking also attended.

vice-premier chen hsi-lien and delegation leader shawareb made speeches at the banquet which was filled with an air of friendship.

chen hsi-lien said the delegation had come with the fraternal sentiments of the people of the yemen arab republic. on behalf of the chinese government and people, he extended a warm welcome to delegation leader shawareb and all the other distinguished guests on the delegation.

the chinese vice-premier said, "the yemen arab republic is a country with a long history. the yemeni people have waged heroic struggles over a long time and scored gratifying successes in maintaining national independence, safeguarding state sovereignty and developing the national economy. the yemeni government has all along pursued a policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment, firmly supported the arab people including the palestinian people in their just struggle to recover the lost territories and restore their national rights, actively supported the people's national liberation movement in asia, africa and latin america, and thus made a positive contribution to

the third world's united cause against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. we heartily rejoice at the achievements of the yemeni government and people and wish the yemeni people continuous, new victories on the road of advance under the leadership of the command council headed by chairman hamdi."

he pointed out that the situation in the middle east, like that in other parts of the world, is very encouraging. "the just struggle of the arab people and the palestinian people against israeli zionism has dealt a heavy blow at the plans of the superpowers for aggression and expansion," he added. "at present, the two superpowers, in order to expand their own forces of aggression, are trying by hook or by crook to undermine the unity and struggle of the arab people and attempt to create a new state of 'no war, no peace' in the middle east. particularly that superpower which claims to be the 'natural ally' of the arab and the third world, is all the more greedy and hypocritical; it is stretching its hands everywhere and its performance is particularly notorious. we believe that the arab and palestinian peoples who have a rich experience in struggle, will certainly smash the superpower plots and sabotage and continue to march ahead valiantly to recover their lost territories and restore their national rights. the chinese government and people will, as always, resolutely support the arab and palestinian peoples in their just struggle against zionism and big-power hegemonism till complete victory is won."

concluding, vice-premier chen hsi-lien said: "both china and the yemen arab republic belong to the third world. we have always sympathized with and supported each other in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. china and yemen established diplomatic relations nineteen years ago. since then, the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries have steadily developed, and the friendship between our two peoples has continuously increased. the current visit to china by his excellency shawareb will surely make a valuable contribution to the furtherance of the mutual understanding and relations of friendly cooperation between our two countries."

in his speech, delegation leader shawareb praised the profound friendship between the people of the yemen arab republic and the chinese people. he said: "friendship narrows distance, and here we are, coming from the coast of the red sea in western asia." "for historical and geographical reasons, the relations between our two countries are very profound. in modern times and such relations have been and are continuing to be enhanced because of our common experiences, common tasks and common stand of struggle against our common enemy." he praised the chinese people for their achievements in socialist revolution and construction.

speaking of the present situation in the middle east, the delegation leader condemned the aggressive acts of the israeli zionists against the arab and palestinian peoples. "we stand by the palestinian people," he declared. "we hold that the palestine liberation organization is the sole legitimate representative to express the will of the palestinian people." he praised the victories of the egyptian and syrian armies and the palestinian resistance forces in the october war in 1973. he expressed the conviction that what is wrested away by force can only be recovered by force.

delegation leader shawareb pointed out: "we hold that taiwan is an integral part of the people's republic of china which she has the ability to liberate at any time, because it is a province of china." "from the outset, we have supported the heroic vietnamese people in their struggle against the saigon puppet regime. in the past days, this puppet regime is on the point of dying under the blows of the revolutionaries led by the provisional revolutionary government. we support and recognize the provisional revolutionary government as the legal representative of south viet nam. in addition, as early as five years ago, we denounced the cambodian traitors' clique headed by lon nol. we have all along recognized the legal government with samdech sihanouk as the head. we have most fine relations with it and have supported the cambodian people's struggle, which has won victory and led to the capture of phnom penh this month." "together with you, we support democratic korea which has friendly relations with us and support president kim il sung's proposal for peaceful and independent reunification of the fatherland, support the struggle of the people of guinea-bissau and mozambique in africa, who have already won victory, and the continuing struggle by the people of namibia, south africa and 'spanish' sahara and by the people in africa and latin america as a whole."

in conclusion, he said: "we believe the present era is the people's era. what the peoples say should count and they should be masters deciding the situation."

also present at the banquet were ho ying, vice-foreign minister, ho cheng-wen, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of departments concerned.

heads of diplomatic missions of arab countries in china attended on invitation.

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COMMUNIST SPIRIT

Wipe Out the "Traces" of the Old Society and Carry Forward the Communist Spirit

by

the theory group of the 4804 Shipyard of the Navy

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 24, 1975)

Soon after the victory of the October Socialist Revolution in 1919, the workers of the Moscow-Kazan Railway, in response to the call of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik) for "doing work with the revolutionary spirit," initiated and organized the "Communist subbotniks." Lenin highly appraised this revolutionary initiative of the working masses, and was of the opinion that this was "the actual beginning of communism." He also pointed out, "It is the beginning of a revolution that is more difficult, more material, more radical and more decisive than the overthrow of the bourgeoisie, for it is a victory over our conservatism, indiscipline, petty-bourgeois egoism, a victory over the habits that accursed capitalism left as a heritage to the workers and peasants." Here, Lenin has given us a profound revelation: To fully bring into play the revolutionary activism and creativeness of the masses of the people, to carry forward the communist spirit and to wage a long and arduous struggle against the "traces" left behind by the old society is essential to the thorough defeat of the bourgeoisie and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Marxism holds that history is made by the masses of the people. However, in society with the exploiting classes in the dominant position, the activism and creativeness of the masses of the people have all along been seriously repressed and ravaged. In history, the laboring people have a decisive role to play in each struggle to destroy the decadent social system and to push through social reforms. In the past, however, all

revolutions led to the supersession of one form of exploitation by another form of exploitation, and the broad masses of the laboring people were at no time able to free themselves from the status of the oppressed and exploited slaves. The victory of the socialist revolution of the proletariat has enabled the proletariat and the broad masses of laboring people to free themselves from all forms of oppression and exploitation. They have for the first time taken into their own hands state power, changed the system of private ownership of the means of production, and also started to weed out the "traces" left behind by the old society in the economic, moral and spiritual fields. Socialism has opened up a broad world for giving play to the activism and creativeness of the masses of the people and carrying forward the communist spirit.

Under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Party, the Chinese people have, after long and arduous battles, overthrown the three big mountains weighing down on the people and founded the new China under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Energetically throwing themselves with unmatched enthusiasm into the socialist revolution and socialist construction, the Chinese people who have stood up have manifested their great wisdom and ability. The imperialist blockade has failed to "block" us, the pressure of social-imperialism has failed to "repress" us, and the sabotage and obstruction of the class enemy at home have failed to "curb" us. In a short period of time, we have victoriously fulfilled a series of important tasks in revolution and construction and gradually transformed the poverty-stricken and backward features of old China. Especially through the great proletarian cultural revolution, we have destroyed the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, deepened the socialist revolution in the superstructure including all spheres of culture, and further smashed the spiritual shackles imposed by the exploiting classes on the proletariat and the laboring people. The revolutionary enthusiasm of the broad masses of the people has risen to an unprecedented high and the communist spirit has greatly developed. As is pointed out by Chairman Mao, "never before have the masses of the people been so inspired, militant and daring as they are now." As the masses of the people have taken their own destiny into their own hands and there is also a Marxist line, history is bound to march forward with the big strides of a giant. Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the Chinese people are victoriously advancing toward the magnificent goal of building our country into a socialist modern power within the century.

"Revolution is the locomotive of history." At present, it is quite clear that our revolutionary cause is constantly developing in the struggle against the "traces" left over by the old society. The revolutionary enthusiasm and communist spirit of the masses of the people are constantly growing in the struggle to weed out the "traces" of the old society. After liberation, Chairman Mao has led the broad masses of the people to carry out socialist revolutions that are ever more profound each time and to launch a series of political movements and ideological education campaigns. Each revolutionary mass movement is carried out for pounding against and wiping out on a large scale the "traces" of the old society, is a violent struggle against the overthrown exploiting classes that dream of restoring the old system, and is a violent struggle against the revisionist chieftains that wildly uphold and extend the "traces" of

the old society. As the proletariat and the broad masses of laboring people wage these struggles, they have at the same time constantly wiped the mud from their bodies and constantly raised their awareness of class struggle, the two-line struggle and continued revolution. Because of this, their revolutionary enthusiasm has been brought into greater play and their communist spirit has been further developed.

The history of our shipyard has also clearly demonstrated this point. At the initial stage of the founding of our shipyard, interfered with and sabotaged by the revisionist line, the bourgeois right in the aspect of inter-relations between people left over from the old society seriously obstructed the manifestation of human enthusiasm. As a result, a shipway was left uncompleted after more than three years. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, we criticized the revisionist line in running enterprises and pushed aside all kinds of interference and sabotage. The working masses participated in design and management work, and the cadres and technicians persisted in participation in productive labor. With relations on an equal basis gradually established among people in production, the revolutionary enthusiasm and creativeness of the masses rose to an unprecedented high. A deputy superintendent of the shipyard who was formerly a blacksmith led a backbone force of more than twenty workers and mobilized the participation of the workers of the whole shipyard in designing and organizing most of their own construction work. In a year's time, they completed a mechanized shipway. Compared with the shipway that had not been completed, this shipway was larger in scale and superior in performance, yet the engineering expenses were cut by half. At present, many ships have been repaired on this shipway, and the quality of work done is very good.

Socialist society is the period of struggle between capitalism on the decline and growing communism. Our task is to restrict and gradually curtail in the struggle capitalist things until they are finally abolished, and to energetically develop the communist things and use step by step communism to defeat capitalism. What we call revolutionary enthusiasm is, fundamentally speaking, enthusiasm for waging struggle to enable communism to defeat capitalism. As the representative figures of the reactionary bourgeoisie on the decline, the chieftains of the revisionist line like Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao invariably are especially fond of the "traces" and "defects" left over from the old society. They especially admire them and obstinately cling to them. On the other hand, they invariably detest deeply and are extremely hostile to the new things that are fundamentally antagonistic to these things--the enthusiasm and communist spirit displayed by the masses of the people in the socialist revolution and construction. Flaunting the socialist banner, they wildly uphold and extend the capitalist things. They frenziedly advocate "material incentives" and nonsensically claim that "material incentives are still necessary," that "the proper or improper solution of the question of treatment for people (salary and position) can determine their high or low enthusiasm," and that "the principles of distribution according to work and material benefits" form "the determinant motive force" for the development of production. The kind of enthusiasm they want to stimulate with "material incentives" is fundamentally not any socialist revolutionary enthusiasm but the capitalist enthusiasm for grabbing profits.

Lenin once said, "Work is done for the sake of earning money--this is the morality of the capitalist world." In advocating "material incentives," Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao sought to extend the bourgeois right inevitably found in socialist society and that part of inequality brought by it, to use the capitalist trash to corrode the proletariat and the laboring people, to incite the selfish material desires of people, to confine the outlook of people to the narrow circle of personal material benefits, and hence to fundamentally stifle the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses, in a vain attempt to realize their criminal goal in overthrowing the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism. Has not the Soviet revisionist renegade clique precisely followed this course in realizing the all-round restoration of capitalism in the first socialist country in the world?

Lenin had pointed out that while serfdom depends on the discipline of the stick to uphold the organization of social labor and capitalism depends on the discipline of hunger to uphold the organization of social labor, "communism "with socialism as the first step) depends on the discipline of the freedom and consciousness of the working masses themselves who have overthrown oppression by the landlords and capitalists to uphold the organization of social labor, and the further it goes, the more it has to depend on such discipline." The "communist subbotnik" has embodied this kind of conscious discipline, and the selfless labor of the millions of the working masses of China for the cause of socialist revolution and construction has also embodied this kind of conscious discipline.

In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the situation of production in our shipyard has become better and better. For the sake of fulfilling our production plans, many workers are not afraid of hardship or fatigue. They try to accomplish as much as possible the work they are able to accomplish, and strive to learn to do work which they are unable to carry out. They look upon work "outside their province" as work within their province. In this respect, we can find not any shadow of what Lin Piao absurdly called "material incentives," much less the determinant role of "material incentives." Quite on the contrary, such high degree of revolutionary enthusiasm on the part of the broad masses is precisely the outcome of the criticism of such revisionist trash as "material incentives" and "money is all powerful."

In our shipyard, an old worker in charge of a shipway has only the cultural standard of junior primary student. After the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, he has come to realize that there are two kinds of future in store for the socialist society: it can forge ahead toward communism and it also can fall back to capitalism. He knows that as an old worker, he has on his shoulders a heavy responsibility in the struggle to enable the proletariat to thoroughly defeat the bourgeoisie. For the sake of speeding up ship repairs, he is determined to carry forward the ambition of the working class and reform the shipway equipment.

He was unable to sleep well for nights in succession, and he set to thinkingeven while on the way to or at meal time. Because he was unable to make complicated computations, he drew enormous plane drawings on the floor, section by section. When the first rough design drawing was unsuccessful, he drew a second one. In this way, he finally designed together with other comrades a kind of new shipway equipment that enabled the time needed for effecting ship repairs on the shipway to be cut by half, thus making contributions to the revolution. Think of it. If he had cast away the important historical mission of the working class from his mind, looked upon himself and his labor as a commodity, and filled his brain with "money" and "remuneration," how could he have got so absorbed in his work as to neglect his sleep and meals, and how could his revolutionary enthusiasm and creativeness be brought into full play?

Influenced by the revisionist line, some comrades have forgotten the historical lesson that the Soviet revisionists "have sent the satellite in orbit but lowered the red flag." On the question of how to bring the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses into play and what kind of enthusiasm should be brought into play, they also have some muddled ideas and done things in the wrong way.

Some cadres take concern for the material life of the masses as an important means for bringing mass enthusiasm into play. Whenever mass enthusiasm is mentioned, they only think of "material benefits." Concern for the material life of the masses is an important responsibility of the leadership and must at whatever time receive attention. The higher the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses is, the more it is necessary to show concern for the livelihood of the masses. However, our Party has never used it as a means to stimulate production, and it puts the education of the masses in socialism and communism above all else. In departure from putting proletarian politics in command, from the basic line of the Party and from the education of the masses in the communist spirit, simply emphasizing the "principle of material benefits" would lead to the evil road of revisionism. Such a good thing as showing concern for the material life of the masses would be turned into a bad thing for enlarging the "traces" of the old society and rendering assistance to capitalism.

Some cadres mistake the temporary "drive" for production aroused by "material incentives" among a section of the masses as the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses. They look only at the phenomenon but not at the essence. They look only at the present but not at things in the long run. They look only at production but not at politics. They see only the temporary stimulating role played by "material incentives," but fail to see the serious corruption of the broad masses by this kind of capitalist poison and the role it plays in upholding and extending the "traces" of the old society. Actually, when "material incentives" are used to stimulate enthusiasm for production, the greater the stimulation, the wider will the bourgeois idea of amassing a fortune and contending for fame and gain spread among a section of people, the faster will the capitalist factors develop, and group after group of new bourgeois elements will emerge.

Some cadres look upon capitalist and individual enthusiasm as socialist enthusiasm on the one hand, but on the other hand, they turn a blind eye and a deaf ear to genuine socialist enthusiasm among the masses. In the face of the new things embodying the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses, they are numb and even adopt a negative attitude. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, some workers in our shipyard have organized "reading groups" and "theory groups." Some squads and units have organized "groups for collecting and utilizing old and waste materials." For the sake of scaling scientific and technical pinnacles and solving technical obstacles, some workshops have organized three-in-one combination "assault groups." For the sake of accomplishing production tasks that are urgent and difficult to accomplish, the young people of many workshops have organized "youth assault teams." By taking the initiative to organize themselves in learning, study and labor, they have shown a high degree of communist spirit and revolutionary enthusiasm. Many cadres are able to give warm support and energetic guidance to such revolutionary enthusiasm of the broad masses so as to enable it to play an ever greater role in the revolution and production. However, there are also some cadres who care nothing about such revolutionary enthusiasm and let it grow and die without outside interference. They even say that "dew cannot quench thirst," meaning that such activities do not produce much material results and have not much role to play in fulfilling the production task. The vision of these comrades is very narrow and shallow. They see neither the far-reaching goal of communism nor the danger of capitalist restoration.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "It is imperative to read more Marxist-Leninist books." Only by seriously studying works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's writings and learning to understand and master the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat through linking up theory with reality can we distinguish what are communist things, what are capitalist things, what are the young shoots of socialist new things, and what are the "traces" of the old society. Only in this way can we keep a sober head, correctly observe and deal with all things in socialist society, strive to develop the communist spirit, constantly wipe out the "traces" of the old society, and wage struggle for using communism to defeat capitalism step by step.

* * *

DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT OVER THE BOURGEOISIE

The Most Important Task of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

- Struggle for creating conditions that make it impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist or to emerge again

by

Chai Ch'ing (翟青)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 30, 1975)

Under the excellent situation that great victories have been won in the great proletarian cultural revolution, that great achievements have been attained in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and that the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country has never been so strong before, our great leader Chairman Mao has recently taught us, "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation." Chairman Mao has also clearly pointed out, "Thus it would be quite easy for people like Lin Piao to push the capitalist system if they come to power. Therefore, we should read some more Marxist-Leninist works." This has pointed out the extreme importance of the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat to the whole Party and people of the whole country. We must place the study of the theory concerning the dictatorship of the proletariat above all else, clarify why it is necessary to exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, clarify what the main task of the dictatorship of the proletariat is, and clarify how to struggle for consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The main task of the dictatorship of the proletariat, focused at one point, is to create conditions that make it impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist or to emerge again. As pointed out by Lenin in the article "The Immediate Tasks of the Soviet Government" in 1918, "The bourgeoisie in our country has been vanquished, but it has not yet been uprooted, not yet been destroyed, and not even been utterly broken. That is why a new and higher form of struggle against the bourgeoisie is on the order of the day, the transition from the very simple task of further expropriating the capitalists to the much more complicated and difficult task of creating conditions in which it will be impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist, or for a new bourgeoisie to arise. Clearly, this task is immeasurably more significant than the previous one; and until it is fulfilled there will be no socialism." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. III, p. 498)

The period of socialism is the period of the struggle between capitalism on the decline and communism on the ascent. The role of the dictatorship of the proletariat lies in accelerating the decline of capitalist factors and the growth of communist factors. After the proletariat has seized political power, in order to thoroughly wipe out the

bourgeoisie and all the exploiting classes, use socialism to triumph over capitalism, and ultimately realize communism, it is necessary to exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in all spheres and help the socialist new things bearing communist factors grow to maturity in all spheres. This is an important task which the proletariat must place yearly, monthly and daily above all else throughout the historical period of socialism from beginning to end.

In 1919, Lenin had pointed out in "A Great Beginning" that in order to win victory in socialism, "the proletariat must fulfill a twofold or dual task." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. IV, p. 12) First, it must win over, organize and lead the entire mass of the workers to overthrow the bourgeoisie and completely smash all the resistance of the bourgeoisie. Second, it must lead the entire mass of the working people and all the petty-bourgeois strata to forge ahead on the socialist road. In order to create conditions which make it impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist or to emerge again, the proletariat has an important task to perform in both these two aspects and must wage a protracted and arduous struggle in these two fields.

On the eve of the liberation of the whole country, Chairman Mao had said that the people's power to suppress the reactionaries "will have to be written into our constitution in the future." (Selected Works of Mao Tsetung, p. 1391) Our constitution has clearly stipulated this power of the people. We also cannot loosen our hold on this power for a single moment. After their seizure of political power, the Chinese people have neither been intimidated by the reactionaries at home and abroad who vigorously curse us for exercising "dictatorship" nor have they been deceived by the opportunists within the Party who repeatedly talk about "benevolent government." By doing unto the reactionaries what they do unto us, they have made full use of the weapon of the dictatorship of the proletariat to resolutely suppress those incorrigible counter-revolutionaries with accumulated crimes and those counter-revolutionary cliques who vainly attempt to overthrow socialism and restore capitalism, thus insuring the triumphant progress of the socialist revolution and socialist construction in our country. The large number of facts marked by the frenzied attacks launched by the Lin Piao anti-Party clique against the Party and the dictatorship of the proletariat have more clearly told us that in the historical period of socialism, the life-and-death struggle between the two antagonistic classes of the proletariat and the bourgeoisie still goes on. This struggle will continue for a very long period and we can never be lethargic in the least.

The influence of international imperialism and social imperialism are also one of the conditions for the existence and emergence of the bourgeoisie at home and abroad. Historical experience shows that the conspiratorial activities of the counter-revolutionaries within the country and the opportunist ringleaders within the Party are bound to coordinate and collude with the reactionary forces internationally. Guarding against the subversive activities and possible invasion from the external enemies and suppressing all traitorous and counter-revolutionary activities are also the important tasks of the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must also constantly maintain a high vigilance in this aspect.

In the historical period of socialism, besides suppressing the resistance of class enemies politically, the proletariat must also constantly criticize the bourgeoisie and all the exploiting classes in the ideological sphere and overcome their resistance ideologically. Chairman Mao teaches us, "It will take a fairly long period of time to decide the issue in the ideological struggle between socialism and capitalism in our country." He also points out, "The proletariat must exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the field of the superstructure, including all spheres of culture." At present, this point has also been written into our new Constitution. Regarding this point, Lenin had said, "Our task is to overcome all the resistance of the capitalists, not only their military and political resistance, but also their most profound and violent resistance ideologically." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. IV, p. 369) Historical experience tells us that it is much more difficult to overcome the resistance of the exploiting classes ideologically than to topple them politically, militarily and economically. Confucius has been dead for more than two thousand years, but the ideology of the slave-owner classes on the decline he represented is still used up to the present day by all the exploiting classes as the weapon for waging struggle against the proletariat. Because of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius which is still going on, the battlefront of the bourgeoisie in the ideological and cultural sphere has already been greatly reduced. However, it is necessary to see that the struggle will be protracted and that we must still fight diligently and use Marxism to occupy all battlefields.

The experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country for the past twenty years and more, and in particular the experience of waging struggle against the Lin Piao anti-Party clique tell us that the dictatorship of the proletariat must not only overcome the resistance of the overthrown landlord and bourgeois classes in all spheres and gradually create conditions that make it impossible for them to exist, but also wage uncompromising struggle against the newly born bourgeois elements in socialist society and gradually create conditions that make it impossible for them to exist or to emerge again.

Chairman Mao has pointed out in his latest important instruction, "Lenin said, 'Small production engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie continuously, daily, hourly, spontaneously, and on a mass scale.' This also occurs among a section of the workers and a section of the Party members. Both within the ranks of the proletariat and among the personnel of state organs there are people who follow the bourgeois style of life." This shows that the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie will inevitably be reflected within the revolutionary ranks. There are also class contradictions and class struggle within our ranks. Moreover, the nature of contradictions would undergo transformation in a section of people. A section of new bourgeois elements would come out from among the people and the representative figures of the new bourgeoisie and capitalism would also emerge within the Party. This was the case with certain people in the Lin Piao clique.

It should be seen that since socialist society "has just emerged from capitalist society, it is thus in every respect, economically, morally and intellectually, still stamped with the birthmarks of the old society from whose womb it emerges." As was pointed out by Lenin, "The working class is not severed by a Chinese Wall from the old bourgeois society. And when a revolution takes place, it does not happen as in the case of the death of an individual, when the deceased person is simply removed. When the old society perishes, you cannot nail the corpse of bourgeois society into a coffin and lower it into the grave. It disintegrates in our midst; the corpse rots and poisons us." (Complete Works of Lenin, Vol. XXVII, p. 407) The old forces, old traditions, old habits, old practices of the bourgeoisie and the influences of international imperialism and revisionism would make stealthy attacks within the working class, and among the Communist Party members and personnel of state organs. Because some people do not seriously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and do not attend to the remolding of their own world outlook, they are divorced from labor, from reality and from the masses and cannot resist bourgeois influence and corruption. If this were allowed to develop, they might degenerate into new bourgeois elements. Therefore, to guard against and overcome the influence and corruption of the proletariat and the working people by the bourgeois forces, traditions, habits and practices is also an important task of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In socialist society, a protracted and complicated struggle is in progress between the capitalist factors on the decline and the communist factors in the ascent. The "traces" of the capitalist old society are not only revealed in the ideological sphere but also at the economic base. There is still part of the bourgeois right at the economic base. In his discussion of the socialist system, Chairman Mao said, "In a word, China is a socialist country. Before liberation she was much the same as capitalism. Even now she practices an eight-grade wage system, distribution to each according to his work and exchange by means of money, which are scarcely different from those in the old society. What is different is that the system of ownership has changed." Chairman Mao pointed out, "Our country at present practices a commodity system, and the wage system is unequal too, there being the eight-grade wage system, etc. These can only be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Thus it would be quite easy for people like Lin Piao to push the capitalist system if they come to power." If instead of imposing the necessary restriction on this part of the bourgeois right that still exists in socialist society, we consolidate, extend and strengthen it and promote the part of the actual inequality which it brings, it will inevitably be made use of by a section of people to develop the capitalist factors and even bring about a handful of bourgeois elements and upstarts by means of them. If the economic strength of this section of people is developed, their agents will leap forth to demand the overthrow of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist system. Therefore, we must use the dictatorship of the proletariat to impose the necessary restriction on part of the still existing bourgeois rights and constantly whittle down the soil for engendering capitalism and revisionism before we can gradually create conditions that make it impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist or to emerge again. This is an important problem

that demands constant attention in socialist revolution and socialist construction and is also an important task of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In order to accomplish the task of the dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie, it is necessary to uphold the proletarian policies of the Party. Party policies are determined by and in the service of Party line. The line and policies of the Party have reflected the long-term interests of the masses as well as the level of production development and the degree of mass awareness at the socialist stage and have properly combined the theory of continued revolution with the theory of the development of revolution by stages. To implement the policies of the Party, the most important thing is to distinguish between two types of contradictions of different nature. The nature of the contradictions and struggle among the people is entirely different from that of the contradictions and struggle between ourselves and the enemy and the methods for resovling them are also different. We can only resolve the contradictions among the people with the democratic method, the method of persuasion and education, and the method of criticism and self-criticism. "We must distinguish the enemy from ourselves and cannot take the antagonistic stand and use the attitude adopted toward the enemies to deal with our comrades. We must enthusiastically speak with the attitude of protecting the cause of the people and raising the awareness of the people and cannot speak with a jeering or aggressive attitude." Chairman Mao has laid down a formula for us, which is "unity, criticism, unity." This formula has most extensively embodied the principle of democratic centralism for resolving contradictions among the people.

Our state of the dictatorship of the proletariat is truly a country run by the people as the masters. The dictatorship of the proletariat is for attacking the enemy and protecting the people. "To protect or to suppress the masses of the people--this is a fundamental distinction between the Communist Party and the Kuomintang, between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, and between the dictatorship of the proletariat and the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie." The protection given to the people by the dictatorship of the proletariat includes the protection of them from political oppression and economic exploitation by the bourgeoisie and also from corruption by the decadent ideology of the landlord and bourgeois classes. It is necessary to accurately and effectively deal blows to the extremely small number of bad elements and abettors behind the scene. As regards the section of people among the masses of workers and peasants, Communist Party members and revolutionary cadres who are more deeply influenced by the idea of bourgeois right, it is necessary to enthusiastically, patiently and meticulously win them over, educate them and help them study properly, make recollections and comparisons, raise awareness, develop criticism and self-criticism, lay down their burden and advance with light equipment. It is necessary to realize through struggle the great unity of the people on the widest scale.

As early as in the spring of 1958, Chairman Mao pointed out, "The communist spirit is growing apace throughout the country. The political consciousness of the broad masses is rising rapidly. The backward sections

among them are exerting themselves to catch up with the advanced, which demonstrates that the socialist revolution in our country is forging ahead in the economic field (in those places where the relations of production have not yet been completely transformed) and in the political, ideological, technical and cultural fields." "Never before have the masses of the people been so inspired, so militant and so daring as at present. The former exploiting classes have been completely swamped in the boundless ocean of the working people and must change, even if unwillingly. Undoubtedly there are people who will never change, who would prefer to keep their thinking ossified down to the Day of Judgment, but that does not matter very much. All decadent ideology and other incongruous parts of the superstructure are crumbling as the days go by. To clear away the rubbish completely will still take some time, but there is no doubt of their inevitable and total collapse."

After the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius which is still going on, this situation has become better and better and the old and new bourgeois elements are even more isolated. However, the road of the socialist revolution is long and tortuous. It is aptly said in The Internationale, "Quickly make the stove fire red hot, for we can only succeed by striking the iron while it is hot!" We must learn well the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, uphold the basic line and policies for the whole historical period of socialism charted by Chairman Mao for us, and persevere in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. As long as this is done, we can triumph over every form of resistance and sabotage from the class enemies, gradually create conditions that make it impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist or to emerge again and constantly win new victories along the great socialist road.

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CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO

The Most Wonderful Confession

- a dissection of Lin Piao's "old ideas"

by

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"You may have a thousand plans, but I have my old ideas," this was the seditious clamor sounded by Lin Piao in the spring of 1948 when he countermanded Chairman Mao's instruction ordering the main force of the Northeast Field Army to go south to the Peiping-Liaoning line for battle. This was also a most wonderful confession of the bourgeois military line he stubbornly pushed and the reactionary stand he maintained.

Lin Piao's "old ideas," in his own words, were: "No matter how the higher level may press for haste," "those at the lower level must hold on to the principle of four fast and one slow operations" and "the four fast and one slow operations actually convey the word slow." This word "slow" of his, when expressed militarily, meant passive avoidance of war, and when expressed politically, meant Right-capitulation.

When Lin Piao was clamoring for "slow operation," the Chinese People's Liberation War had swiftly turned from the strategic defensive to the strategic offensive and was on the point of scoring a great victory. At that time, "In this land of China, the People's Liberation Army has turned back the wheel of counter-revolution--of US imperialism and its lackey, the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang--and sent it down the road to destruction and has pushed the wheel of revolution forward along the road to victory. This is a turning point in history." At the important juncture of this great turning point in the history of the Chinese revolution, Chairman Mao opportunely advanced his well-known "ten great principles of operation" to lead the heroic struggle of the Chinese people, thus greatly accelerating the victorious progress of the Chinese People's Liberation War. However, Lin Piao leaped forth and vainly attempted to stop the wheel of the revolution from adancing. He on the one hand concocted the "six tactical principles" and clamored for "slow operation." On the other hand, he fabricated all kinds of excuses to oppose moving our army south to the Peiping-Liaoning line for battle. He refused to send our Northeast Field Army to the south of the Great Wall and frenziedly sabotaged the victorious progress of the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign and the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign in an attempt to provide the Kuomintang reactionaries with an opportunity to gain a respite and to prolong the reactionary rule of the Chiang dynasty and US imperialism in China. This was the reactionary essence of Lin Piao's "old ideas."

Lin Piao called his counter-revolutionary ideas "old ideas." This word "old" has precisely served to show the characteristics of his counter-revolutionary ideas.

First, this word "old" has confessed that in the past few decades, Lin Piao had consistently been an old Right-opportunist. As early as the period of the agrarian revolution, he was pessimistic and in despair over the future of the revolution and doubted "how much longer the Red flag could continue to fly." During the period of the War of Resistance Against Japan, he followed the Right-opportunist line of Wang Ming and published anti-Party articles that shamelessly played up the public enemy Chiang Kai-shek. After the victory of the War of Resistance Against Japan, he again followed Liu Shao-ch'i in promoting the Right-capitulationist line of "a new era of peace and democracy" in the Northeast and vainly attempted to stop the revolutionary cause of the Chinese people half-way. A great deal of historical facts have proved that the bourgeois careerist, conspirator and double-dealer Lin Piao had been active within the Party not for more than ten years but for several decades. At the critical juncture of the revolution, he invariably made the mistake of deviating to the Right, played the role of a double-dealer, and used false appearance to deceive the Party and the people. This is the first meaning of the word "old."

Next, this word "old" has also confessed that there were blood ties between Lin Piao's Right-opportunist line and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. For more than two thousand years, whenever the reactionary Confucianists were faced with national oppression and invasion, they without exception all called for appeasement and capitulation. From the "cessation of military activities" and "offer of tribute" peddled by men of virtue and letters of Western Han to the clamor for suing for peace in humiliation" by Ch'in K'uai, the Chinese quisling and traitor of the Southern Sung Dynasty, they all came from the same stock and showed completely the philosophy of national capitulation. From this it can be seen that the "old ideas" used by Lin Piao to advocate Right-capitulation were not any new invention, but had their source in the reactionary doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and were junk culled from the garbage pile of history. This may be considered as the second meaning of the word "old."

Finally, the word "old" has also confessed that Lin Piao was a diehard and unrepentant reactionary character. In the past few decades, no matter how firmly Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee waged struggle against the Right-deviation mistakes of Lin Piao and how patiently they tried to educate him, to wait for him and to save him, no matter how the broad masses of armymen and the people boycotted and criticized his counter-revolutionary trash, and no matter how the leap in the development of the revolutionary situation had reduced his counter-revolutionary conspiracy to bankruptcy, Lin Piao still clung desperately to his "old ideas" and put up a stubborn resistance at a strategic position. Particularly under the excellent situation of the flourishing development registered in socialist revolution and construction in China with brilliant achievements constantly scored, the crooked mind of Lin Piao still refused to give up hope, and he made redoubled effort to push his counter-

revolutionary revisionist line in a vain attempt to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat, to restore capitalism at home and to capitulate to Soviet social-imperialism abroad. This shows how stubborn was Lin Piao's landlord-bourgeois reactionary stand and world outlook. This is the third meaning of the word "old" of Lin Piao's "old ideas."

The "old ideas" of Lin Piao have reflected the perverted actions and deathbed struggle of the downfallen reactionary classes that are unwilling to step down from the stage of history. However, the wheel of history can never be turned back. Taking a sweeping look of history for all times and for all countries, no one who maintained the "old ideas" of restoration, regression and national betrayal had come to a good end. Through stubbornly upholding his "old ideas," Lin Piao also upheld his counter-revolutionary revisionism, and it is only natural that he should end up with his spear broken, buried in the sand on his ride to disaster.

* * *

MINERS

Chinese Miners Assured of Medical Care

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Apr. 27, 1975)

"the government has established a good medical and health service for us miners. the sick get prompt treatment and careful nursing free of charge, day or night, in the pits or at home," said wang ming-chih, a miner at the important coal base of fushun in northeast china.

on the night of january 10, he was suddenly gripped by acute gastro-enteritis while working in a 600-metre-deep pit. a doctor on duty underground immediately gave him an injection to ease his pain. in a few minutes he was rushed to a clinic at the pithead for treatment and recovered quickly.

fiftytwo-year-old wang ming-chih came to this mining area when it was dominated by imperialism. working underground one day, he experienced a splitting pain in his belly caused probably by the same disease. but far from getting any treatment, he had to crouch in a dark corner lest he should be noticed by the overseer and get fired.

the veteran miner went on: "the same disease hit me in the old society and the new, but it was handled in completely different ways. this shows that we wage slaves in the old society have become masters of the country."

the fushun collieries are worked by more than 70,000 miners. there is a doctor to every 100 miners and a clinic for each workshop, pithead or residential district. the crew on each shift includes one or two "worker-medics" who can give elementary medical care to their workmates. first-aid centres in the pits operate on a round-the-clock basis. the sick or injured are immediately attended to and, if necessary, sent to the pithead clinics or mine hospitals.

the medical expenses of all workers in the mines are covered by the state. at the laohutai colliery, for instance, a few patients of paraplegia (paralysis of the lower body and the legs) have stayed at the mine hospital for about twenty years with full pay and with all medical expenses borne by the state.

workers' dependents, too, enjoy good medical care. when worker liu chih-yen was working in a pit one day, his wife began running a high fever and fell

into a coma. she was rescued by doctors from a mine clinic, who made regular calls at her home for the next two months. health workers in the neighbourhood looked after her carefully. liu chih-yen paid only half of the medical expenses while the other half was borne by his colliery under state regulations. reduction or exemption may be granted to workers who find it difficult to pay even half of the medical expenses incurred by their dependents suffering from serious diseases.

liu chih-yen lives in one of the mining area's 24 main residential districts. a clinic and six medical stations in the district serve 2,157 miner households with 10,360 family members. apart from performing their normal duties, doctors and neighbourhood health workers make a systematic study of diseases discovered among the inhabitants, keep records of their health conditions, give them inoculations according to the seasons, and conduct mass health campaigns.

last year the fushun mining administration paid nearly one million yuan for the medical expenses of miners' dependents, excluding the medical workers' wages, while the medical bill of each miner's family averaged less than one percent of its income.

doctor kuan hsiao-yu in the health work section of the mining area said that in old china miners had little access to medical treatment. the area had only one hospital and six small clinics with 200 beds between them, which mainly served the foreign bosses and their lackeys. in the more than twenty years since liberation, the people's government has devoted much attention to miners' health, and has appropriated several million yuan every year for medical work. in the mining area, which now has six hospitals and 36 workshop (or pithead) clinics equipped with 1,580 beds. each hospital and some of the mine clinics in the vicinity of the coal mines have x-ray machines, electrocardiographs, ultrasonic and ultraviolet apparatus, and can handle fairly complicated cranial, chest, eye, nose, ear and throat operations.

these medical establishments are staffed with more than 2,000 doctors and nurses, kuan hsiao-yu continued. in line with chairman mao's teaching on serving the masses of the working people, they have formed medical teams to bring their service to miners and their family members everywhere.

the medical workers regularly visit 700 to 800 chronic patients at home, bringing them medicines and treating them by acupuncture, massage and other

methods. they help the patients build up confidence in overcoming their diseases and tell their relatives how to nurse them properly.

medical service is conducted at three levels: workshop, mine (or factory) and the mining area. miners receive treatment for most of the common and recurrent ailments in a workshop clinic or a mine hospital. some of the difficult cases are handled in the general hospital. this well-equipped hospital has 800 medical workers and keeps in touch with principal medical institutions in the country for the exchange of advanced medical techniques. it has successfully treated many difficult diseases in internal medicine, surgery, pediatrics, gynecology and e.n.t.

medical institutions in the fushun mining area always put prevention first. a network has been formed to report cases of infectious diseases promptly. medical workers often give general check-ups for miners, make surveys of occupational diseases and take adequate measures to detect and prevent diseases as early as possible.

health campaigns are launched in different seasons in the mining area to improve environmental sanitation. medical workers provide miners and their families with preventive medicines against such diseases as influenza, whooping cough and measles. these are all free of charge and brought to the workshops, pits and miners' homes.

the rate of incidence of infectious and occupational diseases has dropped steadily. considering such common and recurrent ailments as back and leg ache, arthritis, pneumonia and gastro-enteritis, the incidence rate is 20 to 30 percent lower than in 1965, the year preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution. occupational diseases like silicosis and lead poisoning are now seldom found in the mining area.

Old Miners Are Well Looked After in New China

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Apr. 27, 1975)

old miners in new china enjoy the society's respects and regards for them. this is in sharp contrast to the capitalist society where workers are discriminated against at old age.

there are tens of thousands of miners who are 50 years old or above in the fushun mining administration, one of china's major coal-producing centres. some are still working, others have become leading cadres, and a number have retired. whether on or off jobs, they enjoy their work and life.

mechanization has been stepped up in coal mining to lessen labour intensity and ensure the safety of miners, and old workers are well cared for.

as more and more young people come to reinforce the ranks of miners, old and weak miners have been transferred from underground work to surface jobs doing repairs, recovering discarded material, or looking after warehouses. they receive the same pay as before.

fifty-year-old miner liu chan-ti was an underground tunnelling worker of the seventh grade. he draws the same wages after he has been transferred to the surface to repair conveyor-belts. he has a family of three; his wife has a job, and their daughter is at middle school. they have a radio set, a bicycle and a sewing machine and various furniture at home. their food, house-rent and other things account for about half their income. the miner enjoys free medical care, and his family members pay only half-rate medical fee.

but things were entirely different with liu's family in old china. his father and two elder brothers toiled for a landlord but could not support the family of nine. his father died of fatigue, and a younger brother was starved to death. the mother and her children fled famine.

liu chan-ti is working with vigour. he leads a team in repairing conveyor-belts, and they save 80,000 yuan a year for the state. he said, "it is my greatest happiness to contribute my share to socialism."

liu ying-hsien, vice-chairman of the mining administration revolutionary committee, said, "the workers in new china no longer sell their labour as commodity. they need not worry about unemployment

at old age. as masters of the country, they are cared for by the party and the state." leading bodies at the mining administration take various measures to protect the health of miners.

like workers of other trades in new china, coal-miners enjoy amenities covered by state labour insurance regulations. men-workers retire at 60 and those working in pits at 55; women-workers at 55. those who have worked for 20 years draw a pension of 70 per cent of their wages. those who started mining before liberation and have worked more than 20 years retire on a pension of 80 per cent of their wages.

some retired workers go to live with their children elsewhere, while others prefer the residential quarters of the mine.

those workers who are injured at work or seriously ill also get assistance from the state, though they have not reached the age for retirement. those with light injuries or ailments may be transferred to do light jobs, or have long-term rest. seriously ill or injured workers are put under special care and treatment, and families in difficulties are provided with subsidies.

there is a fine house specially for old widower miners in the suburbs of fushun. it is shared by more than 80 retired workers, ranging from 60 to 92 in age. it has recreation and reading rooms equipped with radio and television sets. the house for the aged is staffed by managing cadres, doctors, nurses and clerks sent by the state. commercial departments set up shops at their service, barbers come to have their hair cut, and students come to stage art performances for them. the fushun mining administration has eight such housing settlements, which are often visited by leading cadres.

old workers serve as teachers in class struggle and advisers in production. in any political movement or production campaign, representatives of the retired workers are invited by the administration leadership to give their opinions.

a large number of outstanding veteran workers have become leading cadres at various levels since liberation, and particularly during the great proletarian cultural revolution. leading cadres at or above workshop level who are veteran workers account for 30 per cent of the number of cadres in the fushun mining administration.

fortyseven-year-old liu chen-shan is now vice-chairman of the lungfeng coal mine. in 1942, he came to the mine to cut coal with his father. his father was buried alive by the foreman later after he was injured in the leg. after liberation, liu chen-shan was elected model worker of liaoning province owing to his outstanding work, and he had the honour of seeing the great leader chairman mao on many occasions. he worked in pits over the past 22 years, serving as leader of a coal-extraction team and deputy leader of the mine. he became vice-chairman of the mine revolutionary committee during the cultural revolution.

over 700 out of the 3,800 miners working in the same mine with liu chen-shan in the early post-liberation days have been promoted cadres at the mine or other mines and units.

MODEL CADRES

Good Cadre Keeps Up Hard-Struggle

(NCNA-English Changsha, Apr. 28, 1975)

a leading cadre of a pharmaceutical company in hunan is praised by the rank-and-file for keeping the style of hard-work and plain living.

hsiao tzu-chun, deputy party branch secretary of the pharmaceutical company in anhua county, toiled as an apprentice for three years and a shop assistant for two years in a capitalist pharmacy in the old society. he was cruelly exploited and oppressed by the boss.

after liberation hsiao tzu-chun became a warehouse keeper and was later assigned to the present post. he has always set himself the demand of maintaining his quality as one of the working people, and often joins others in physical labour. once when he was carrying heavy bags of herbal medicine, his comrades advised him not to do so for fear of a relapse of the back ache he had got during an accident in the warehouse. but he said, "if i don't try my best in doing physical labour just because of some minor ailment, that means a bad political change in myself."

hsiao has lived in a plain way in the twenty years since he became a cadre. a few years ago, the party organization offered him a financial subsidy because

he had a big family to support. declining it, he said, "our life has improved a great deal since liberation. my family can manage to overcome any temporary difficulties."

hsiao tzu-chun has moved twice since coming to the pharmaceutical company. first he gave his fairly big room to the company to be used as part of its warehouse and got a smaller one for himself. then, as the company had a larger staff of accommodate, he took up quarters in a wooden shack.

when the company completed a number of new flats for its staff last year, hsiao tzu-chun organized a study of chairman mao's teachings on preserving the style of plain living and hard struggle at a party branch meeting. while a good housing arrangement was worked out for the 100 and more workers and staff members and their families, hsiao stayed where he had been even though comrades urged him to move to a better place.

hsiao tzu-chun pays much attention to education for young workers. in the light of chairman mao's teachings, he reminds them of the need to carry on the glorious revolutionary tradition of arduous struggle. when the company sent young workers to the countryside to accept re-education from poor and lower-middle peasants, he chatted with them and encouraged them to temper themselves in the movement to learn from the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture. taking into account the ideological situation of the workers and staff, hsiao and other comrades of the party branch often invite veteran red armymen and workers to speak on sufferings in the old society and happiness in the new and on the revolutionary tradition. they lead the young workers in revolutionary mass criticism and help them combat corrosion by bourgeois ideas.

DESERT CONTROL

China Makes Headway in Desert Control

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Apr. 27, 1975)

a special installation capable of supplying 10 tons of fresh water a day for use in deserts has been successfully turned out by chinese scientists.

this desalination device based on the principle of osmosis is one of their latest achievements in exploring ways to control desert and develop industry and agriculture in sandy areas.

other new advances include methods of spraying chemicals over sand to immobilize shifting dunes and measures for curbing the encroachment of sand on farmland and protecting railway lines from sandstorms, all of which owe their success to the joint efforts of scientists and local workers and peasants.

scouring the expansive wastes in extreme weathers over the past years, chinese scientists have in the main established the distribution, terrain features, natural resources and combined area of the deserts in china.

their findings reveal that the total area of deserts in china accounts for 13 per cent of the entire territory, stretching over an arc from sinkiang through chinghai, kansu, ningsia, shensi, inner mongolia, liaoning and kirin right up to heilungkiang. efforts made by the labouring people of china to combat desert encroachment date back some 2,000 years. scientific research in desert control, however, received little attention in the past ages through the reactionary kuomintang rule up to the time of liberation in 1949. a regular force of desert study was established in 1958, which has since worked in cooperation with the local people to survey deserts, undertake experiments and provide scientific data essential for developing industry and farming in desert areas.

research work gathered momentum in the great proletarian cultural revolution when leading cadres, peasants or workers, and specialists began working in a three-in-one combination. from the takla makan desert in the northwest to the khorcin in the northeast, scientific workers trekked through endless sandy expanses, conducting experiments in scorching heat of 60 to 70 degrees centigrade or making surveys in strong gales blowing at a rate of some 70 kilometres per hour.

they found plenty of surface runoff and ground water, over 100 different species of wild plants, an abundance of valuable medicinal herbs, natural pasturage, forests, arable land and energy resources in the desert areas. they also collected systematic information on the origin and development of deserts in china, the law governing the movement of wind and sand and ways of controlling and utilizing deserts.

with industrial and agricultural development in view, the scientific workers combined surveying, designing and construction of desert control projects, observation and assessment of their effects and popularization of successful methods and devices.

a group of scientists doing research work on the yumen section of the lanchow-sinkiang railway in northwest kansu cooperated with local railwaymen and peasants in surveying wind-swept spots, exploring water sources and analyzing the local eolian land form. their efforts resulted in a set of effective measures for selecting railway routes in desert areas and checking sand encroachment on railway embankments in different types of desert.

after two years of work in a 150-square kilometre desert area in sinkiang, another group of specialists found out the hazards to railway trains traversing the area and devised methods of calculating the velocity of strong winds, both of which have proved essential for ensuring traffic safety.

many useful methods for building tree-belts to fix shifting sand and protect vegetation, slashing sand dunes by means of flooding, improving soil and cultivating grassland have also been evolved by summing up the experience of peasants in desert areas.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albania-China Friendship Association Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 27, 1975)

a delegation of the albania-china friendship association led by hekuran isai, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and first secretary of the peshkopi party committee, arrived here by air today on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china-albania friendship association.

the albanian comrades were given a warm welcome at the airport by chai tse-min and yang chi, president and vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned hsi chao-ming, hsing jen-hsien, hsu kuang, chung han-chiu and liu cheng as well as chang shih-ta, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the china-albania friendship people's commune.

present were albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla and his wife.

Peking Banquet in Honor of Albanian Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 28, 1975)

the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china-albania friendship association gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the delegation of the albania-china friendship association led by hekuran isai, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and first secretary of the peshkopi party committee.

among the guests at the banquet were albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla and his wife, minister-counsellor of the albanian embassy here musin kroi and his wife and embassy officials.

vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress hsu hsiang-chien attended the banquet. he met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the albanian comrades prior to the banquet.

president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries chai tse-min and delegation leader hekuran isai made speeches at the banquet in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship.

chai tse-min said china and albania are two socialist countries near and dear to each other. our two peoples are close friends and brothers who support each other in socialist revolution and construction. we are close comrades-in-arms and comrades fighting shoulder by shoulder in the struggle against imperialism and revisionism.

the revolutionary friendship and militant unity among us are founded on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. this friendship has become a mighty force encouraging the people of the two countries to continue their victorious advance, he added.

chai tse-min expressed the conviction that the delegation's present visit to china will further strengthen the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and the great friendship and militant unity of the two peoples.

delegation leader hekuran isai said the great militant friendship between albania and china has stood the test of violent storm because this friendship is founded on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and is therefore immortal.

no force in the world can undermine this friendship because we are linked together by our marxist-leninist ideal, common road of socialism, struggle against our common enemies, and the same proletarian internationalist obligations and internationalist spirit, he added.

present at the banquet were ting kuo-yu, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, liu hsi-chang, vice-chairman of the peking trade union council, hsu kuang, vice-president of the peking women's federation, and leading members of other departments concerned hsi chao-ming, chang chuan-chung and hsing jen-hsien, as well as chang shih-ta, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the china-albania friendship people's commune.

Albanian Telegraph Agency Delegation Back in Peking from Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 28, 1975)

the delegation of the albanian telegraph agency led by director fiqiri vogli returned to peking by air today after visiting kwangtung province between april 23 and 28, in the company of hsieh li-fu, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency.

lin li-ming, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china, secretary of the c.p.c. kwangtung provincial committee and vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, gave a banquet yesterday to warmly welcome the albanian comrades-in-arms. the banquet was permeated with an atmosphere of militant friendship between the people and journalists of china and albania.

during its stay in kwangtung, the delegation toured the hainan island in south china and was given a warm welcome by hsiao huan-hui, deputy secretary of the hainan island prefectural party committee and vice-chairman of the hainan island prefectural revolutionary committee. the albanian comrades watched an exhibition of artillery target shooting by militiawomen of an island. they also visited a rural people's commune, a state farm, a walking tractor plant and a coconut shell carving factory in haikou.

while in kwangchow, the albanian delegation visited the site of the national institute of peasant movement founded by chairman mao in 1926, an ivory carving factory and china's 1975 spring export commodities fair.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Friendly Contest between Chinese and Algerian Athletes in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 27, 1975)

the algiers athletic team of the democratic and people's republic of algeria met the peking team in a friendly contest before 50,000 spectators at the peking worker's stadium this afternoon.

watching the contest were ngapo ngawang-jigme, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical

culture and sports commission, yang shou-shan, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, li ching-chuan, leading member of the physical culture and sports commission, chou chueh, acting director of the department of west asian and north african affairs of the foreign ministry, ni chih-chin, president of the chinese athletic association, and wei ming, leading member of the peking physical culture and sports commission. they met and had a friendly conversation with head of the algerian athletic delegation ibouchoukene abder rahman before the contest began.

dekhili ahmed, counsellor of the algerian embassy in peking, and his wife were present.

in a welcome ceremony in honour of the visitors prior to the contest, ngapo ngawang-jigme and ibouchoukene abder rahman met and shook hands with the algerian and chinese athletes on the field and had photos taken together with them.

today's events included men's 400-metre, 800-metre, 1,500-metre and 5,000-metre races, hop, step and jump, high jump, javelin, discus and hammer throw.

hammer thrower bendifallah nourredine broke the algerian national record of 47.50 metres with 47.71 metres in the contest.

in a warm and friendly atmosphere , the athletes of the two countries did their warm-up exercises together before the contest. in the competition proper, they encouraged one another to gain good results. after the contest, they chatted cordially and summed up their experience together. the friendly attitude won the athletes warm applause from the spectators.

Algerian Ambassador Gives Reception for Track and Field Delegation's Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 28, 1975)

mohamed
messaoud kellou, algerian ambassador to china, gave a reception at the embassy here this afternoon on the occasion of the algerian track and field delegation's visit to china.

among the guests were li ching-chuan, leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission; ni chih-chin, president of the chinese athletics association; and chinese athletes.

all members of the algerian track and field delegation led by ibouchoukene abder rahman were present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

the visiting delegation will leave here for home tomorrow.

Algerian Delegation Returns to Peking After Visiting Chinese Provinces

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 28, 1975)

the algerian delegation led by tayebi mohamed belhadj, member of the algerian revolutionary council, minister of agriculture and agrarian reform and president of the national commission of the agrarian revolution, returned here today from a tour of chinese provinces. it visited the tachai production brigade in hsiyang county in shansi province, national pace-setter in agriculture, the shihchiachuang prefecture in hopei province and the kaifeng prefecture and the city of chengchow in honan province from april 23 to april 27.

algerian ambassador to china mohamed messaoud kellou accompanied the delegation on the visit.

on the morning of april 23, members of the algerian delegation visited the tachai production brigade accompanied by chairman of the brigade revolutionary committee kuo feng-lien. they inspected tachai's terraced fields, irrigation canals and reservoirs local peasants built by self-reliance and hard work. they called on peasants at their homes and visited the exhibition on tachai in hsiyang county.

accompanied by vice-chairman of the hopei provincial revolutionary committee wang lu-ming, the algerian guests visited the paifu production brigade in the shihchiachuang prefecture on the afternoon of april 25. there, they watched how pumping wells were used to irrigate the farmland and inspected fields the peasants reclaimed after removing sandy hillocks. they visited the brigade's small cement pipe factory.

the delegation also visited an exhibition in shihchiachuang on harnessing the haiho river.

on april 27, the algerian guests visited the chungmou forestry station in kaifeng prefecture, honan province, a former sandy area flooded by the yellow river.

they were told that the station has afforested 27,000 hectares, mainly wind breaks which protect farmland against sandstorms. it also provides timber for the state. in addition to looking after trees, lumbermen grow grain crops and have achieved self-sufficiency in food grain.

accompanied by vice-minister of agriculture and forestry hao chung-shih and vice-chairman of the honan provincial revolutionary committee wang wei-chun, the guests inspected different varieties of shelter-belt trees and inquired in detail about afforestation and management.

on the same day, they visited workshops, tractor stations, ranch and experimental plots grown to fine seed strains in another production brigade on the outskirts of chengchow.

during their visit to the tachai production brigade, shihchiachuang and chengchow, minister tayebi mohamed belhadj and other algerian guests were feted by chairman of the tachai production brigade revolutionary committee kuo feng-lien, and the hopei and honan provincial revolutionary committees on separate occasions.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Austrian Friends Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 27, 1975)

fritz bock, president of the international economic relationship organization, chairman of the supervisory board of the creditanstalt-bankverein and former vice-chancellor of austria, and his assistant a.e. meckman wound up their friendly visit here and left by air today, accompanied by commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in austria cheng hung-yeh, for a visit to shanghai and kwangchow before going home.

seeing them off at the airport were vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade li chuan and deputy general-manager of the bank of china lin chi-hsin.

present were austrian ambassador to china eduard tschoep, minister arnold moebius and commercial counsellor peter jehly of the austrian embassy here.

CHINA AND BANGLADESH

Bangladesh President Mourns Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 27, 1975)

sheikh mujibur rahman, president of the people's republic of bangladesh, on april 19 sent a message to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing deep and sincere condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

i am deeply shocked to learn about the sad demise of his excellency tung pi-wu, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. he was one of the poineers who championed the cause of the oppressed people of china and all those who were under the yoke of colonialism, domination and subjugation and fought valiantly throughout his life for peace and justice.

please accept, excellency, our deep and sincere condolences on behalf of the people of bangladesh and on my own behalf at this sad loss of a great leader of your great country.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Prime Minister and Madame Tindemans Concludes Visit to China

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 27, 1975)

leo tindemans, prime minister of the government of the kingdom of belgium, madame tindemans and their party left here by special train this morning at the end of their successful official visit to china.

among the 2,000 people seeing the distinguished guests off at the railway station were ulanfu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; lin li-ming and liang hsiu-chen, vice-chairmen of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; and lo fan-chun and liu kuei-lan, vice-chairmen of the kwangchow city revolutionary committee.

the station plaza today flew red flags and the terminal building displayed a huge streamer with the slogan "a warm send-off to prime minister and madame tindemans". upon arrival at the station, prime minister and madame tindemans and the other distinguished belgian guests were greeted with songs and dances and warm cheers. the well-wishers heartily congratulated prime minister tindemans on his successful visit to china and expressed the hope that the friendship between the people of china and belgium and the relations between the two countries would develop still further. before boarding the train, prime minister and madame tindemans and foreign minister and madame van elslande shook hands with vice-chairman ulanfu and vice-chairmen lin li-ming and liang hsiu-chen.

also present on the occasion were hsu wei-chin, deputy director of the west european affairs department of the foreign ministry; li lien-pi, chinese ambassador to belgium; and juan cassiers, minister-counsellor of the belgian embassy in peking, and madame cassiers.

kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry, and ma fu, director of the foreign affairs office of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, escorted the honoured guests to shumchun.

belgian ambassador to china and madame jacques groothaert left kwangchow in the company of prime minister and madame tindemans.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Chu Teh, Chou En-lai Send Message of Condolence on Death of Queen Kossamak

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 28, 1975)

chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, send a message today to samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, expressing deep condolences on the death of queen sisowath kossamak.

the message reads:

shocked to learn the news of the death of queen sisowath kossamak through illness, we, on behalf of chairman mao tsetung, the chinese government and the chinese people, express to you, samdech, our deep condolences and sincere sympathy.

queen sisowath kossamak was an outstanding patriot. after the reactionary coup d'etat staged by the traitorous lon nol clique, the queen feared no brute force, adopted a dignified and just stand and showed herself firm in her belief, which is worthy of admiration and respect.

we hope you, samdech, would turn grief into strength and, together with the cambodian people, contribute to the building of an independent, sovereign, peaceful, neutral, non-aligned, democratic and prosperous cambodia.

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and Others Pay Last Respects to Remains of Queen Sisowath Kossamak of Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 28, 1975)

teng hsiao-ping and chen hsi-lien, vice-premiers of the state council, li su-wen, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and madame teng ying-chao called at the mansion of the cambodian head of state and paid last respects to the remains of queen sisowath kossamak of cambodia here this afternoon.

a wreath presented by chairman mao tsetung was placed in the hall.

others who presented wreaths included chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee chu teh, premier chou en-lai, vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, mesdames chiang ching and teng ying-chao, the chinese foreign ministry, the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the china-cambodia friendship association and the chinese embassy in cambodia.

present were samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk; samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth; and members of the royal family and the political bureau of the national united front of cambodia.

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping expressed sincere sympathy to samdech and madame sihanouk and profound grief at the death of her majesty queen sisowath kossamak.

present to pay their last respects were leading members of departments concerned, including li chiang,

liu hsiang-ping, ho ying, chao pu-chu, chai tse-min, and chinese ambassador to cambodia sun hao.

flags were flown at half mast in mourning at tienanmen square, hsinhuamen and the chinese foreign ministry today.

madame teng ying-chao called on queen sisowath kossamak at the mansion of the head of state to enquire after her health when the queen was critically ill.

diplomatic envoys from many countries to china paid their last respects to the remains of queen sisowath kossamak at the mansion of the head of state this afternoon.

Cambodia Feature: Sino-Cambodian Brotherhood Is Evergreen--Chinese Journalists Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 28, 1975)

our visit to cambodia is unforgettable exclamation everyday we were there we witnessed the heartfelt stirring reality of a people determined to overcome u.s. imperialist and all other kinds of aggression, and to forge a new way of life.

everywhere we went we became more acutely aware of the deep bonds of brotherhood between the cambodian and chinese peoples. everyone we met received us as comrades-in-arms and brothers.

"welcome brothers, you are heartedly welcome exclamation" were the words we journalists from china heard throughout the liberated areas of cambodia during the last two weeks of march. leading members of local administration, cadres and fighters of the people's armed forces, men and women, old and young hurried to embrace us and shake hands saying, "we wish chairman mao tsetung a long life exclamation" "the great chinese people are our brothers exclamation"

sino-cambodian friendship has deep foundations. it has grown firmer through protracted revolutionary anti-imperialist struggle, and our two peoples have become close comrades-in-arms.

we were the first chinese delegation to visit cambodia since the cambodian people took up nation-wide armed struggle against u.s. aggression and traitor lon nol in march, 1970. we came bearing the profound friendship of the chinese people. the reunion of long

separated brothers is always a moving experience, but our meeting was joyful beyond description. workers, peasants and fighters expressed the common feeling, "chairman mao tsetung sends men to visit us exclamation"

after reviewing their struggle against the paper tiger, u.s. imperialism, and reviewing their victorious situation, the commanders and fighters who had carried out valiant deeds in phnompenh, along the mekong river, along the angkor-siemreap front, and at general headquarters of the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces always concluded, "we want to present chairman mao tsetung and the chinese people with the most valuable gifts." by this they meant the u.s. arms they had seized from the puppet troops of lon nol, "chief of transportation corps", during the course of arduous battles. we were profoundly moved as we accepted u.s. automatic rifles, sub-machine guns and other light arms taken from the enemy on many fronts. these treasured gifts symbolise great victories.

there was an interesting interchange when we talked with a commander on the phnompenh front. pointing to a newly-captured u.s. 105 mm. howitzers mounted in artillery position, he smilingly remarked, "you can have this gun as a token gift for the chinese people if you can manage to take it along with you."

the members of the delegation, sharing the joy of victory with their cambodian comrades-in-arms, replied, "we can't carry that kind of thing around with us. let it stay here to send shells on lon nol. we will come back and accept this gift after the liberation of phnompenh."

the cambodian workers and peasants presented us with many token gifts for the chinese people, things they had made themselves, and which testified good craftsmanship. they include articles made for domestic use from the spoils of war. a gift we much admired was a fine oil lamp made of shells. the word "friendship" is etched on it in cambodian and chinese. other gifts include rice pots, rice cans, lighters, combs and similar things made from the wreckage of enemy aircraft. these things, both useful and ornamental, had been paid for in blood, and we expressed our sincere thanks.

the people in the liberated areas have shown great ingenuity in making various things under extremely difficult conditions for use on the battle front. these articles testify to the cambodian people's lofty revolutionary spirit of independence, initiative and self-reliance. our cambodian brothers often said, "please take these things back and let the chinese people see what we have made." the gifts they bestowed on us -- paper, soap, rubber sandals and medical herbs --

embody the cambodian people's spirit of self-reliance, their fraternal feelings towards and militant solidarity with the chinese people.

in stung trang district, kompong cham province, our hosts specially made a number of fine soft straw mats for us. on them were woven in cambodian and chinese the words "long live the friendship between cambodia and china exclamation" we are deeply conscious that these straw mats express their profound feelings towards their chinese brothers.

the delegation was cordially and warmly welcomed and entertained by local people wherever we went.

one mid-march evening, during a short rest after ferrying across a small river on the border of peam reang district hundreds of local people surrounded us. one by one we were offered coconut milk and sugar water, the product of the sugar palm, a cambodian speciality.

we were encouraged to, "drink, brothers from peking exclamation you have had a long and tiring journey... this is pleasant to the taste and will not harm your stomach exclamation... it is very hot, but our hearts are hotter with friendship, drink, drink deeply exclamation" ...

it was mid-night when we sat beside the river about 20 kilometres from the enemy in neak luong. our cambodian friends asked many questions about the health of chairman mao and about the conditions of the people in china, about their standard of living, their welfare and their work and about the construction that was going on. the delegation conveyed to their hosts the fraternal sentiments of the chinese people, their militant greetings and their warm regards. we then proceeded southward travelling by the light of the moon to escape enemy planes. men and women, old and young, lined up both sides of the road, shouting as we drove off, "long live the friendship between cambodia and china exclamation" "a long life to chairman mao exclamation" we could not but stop many times en route. for four hours we passed through long lines of waving people.

a cambodian comrade-in-arm told us: "we have not announced your visit for security reasons, but many people spontaneously came to welcome you when the news spread by word of mouth. if we had announced your coming, you would not be able to get to the mekong river front even by tomorrow, for many people would in turn surround you, embrace you and hold up your progress."

one noon, the delegation visited a village in kompong speu province. before arriving there, we chatted with an old man who, realizing that we were from china, whispered to a youngster close beside him. the youngster

promptly climbed a coconut tree and picked a dozen coconuts. the old man presented them to us, saying: "drink exclamation you are very hot. brothers, quench your thirst exclamation"

at the site of a water conservancy project in chikreng district, over 10,000 people were building a big reservoir. wher we arrived crowds surrounded and embraced us.

thousands of voices roared out, "salute the chinese people exclamation" "wish chairman mao tsetung a long life exclamation"

greatly moved by our reception everyone of us joined them on the construction site shouting, "long live the friendship between cambodia and china exclamation" and "may the friendship between cambodia and china be evergreen exclamation" our cry was taken up by all.

when it was time for us to depart, our host embraced us saying, "cambodian and chinese people have sweated together exclamation"

one day towards the end of march, we visited the phnompenh front headquarters. we were warmly received and guests and hosts chatted about friendship, discussed the victorious situation of the impending liberation of phnompenh. the hosts accompanied us on a visit to the armoured and artillery units of the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces. when we parted we were presented with captured u.s. weapons. we had no other gifts to give in return, so presented our cigarettes to the cambodian comrades-in-arms. when receiving, commander son sen said, "these are cigarettes brought to us by our dear brothers from peking. we will give them to the liberation fighters fighting on the phnompenh front. i am sure they will promote their fighting courage exclamation"

deputy commander thouch said, "though our two countries are separated, our hearts are linked together and pulse as one exclamation"

these few words manifested the feelings of close comrades-in-arms and brothers.

at an art performance in honour of our delegation, the young cambodian artists performed many items praising the fraternal friendship between the cambodian and chinese peoples. the dance "long live the militant solidarity between the cambodian and chinese peoples" drew warm applause from all spectators. the artists also sang in chinese, the songs "sailing the seas depends on the helmsman" "on the gold mountains of peking" and "long

live chairman mao" all the items carried to the spectators a message expressing the profound friendship between cambodia and china.

during our visit we were received at a place on the front by khieu samphan, deputy prime minister and minister of national defence of the royal government of national union of cambodia and commander-in-chief of the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces. we enjoyed a very cordial and friendly coversation with him.

hou youn, minister of interior, cooperatives and communal reforms, and hu nim, minister of information and propaganda also received the delegation and gave in its honour a banquet in the name of the national united front of cambodia and the cabinet.

at the farewell banquet given by him, minister of information and propaganda hu nim spoke most warmly of the indestructible revolutionary friendship and fraternal solidarity between the cambodian and chinese peoples. he emphasized the importance of the statement issued by the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung on may 20, 1970, saying it has been a powerful encouragement and support to the cambodian people. he said that the great victories scored by the cambodian army and people are common victories for the peoples of cambodia and china.

during our short spell in brotherly cambodia, the things that happened there have added a new chapter to the annals of friendship between china and cambodia and are unforgettable. the close fraternal friendship between the peoples of china and cambodia, forged in the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle, is indestructible. it has taken root and blossomed in the heart of the peoples of the two countries and flourishes evergreen.

the chinese journalists delegation reluctantly left the heroic cambodian people and the beautiful land of cambodia in the early days of april when we received the good news that the people's armed forces had liberated neak luong. everyone of us felt that the liberation of phnompenh was imminent. we heard the good news of its liberation on april 17. all of us jubilantly raised our arms in salute to the historic great victory of the fraternal cambodian people.

CHINA AND EL SALVADOR

Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs of Republic of El Salvador Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 27, 1975)

ricardo guillermo castaneda cornejo, vice-minister for foreign affairs of the republic of el salvador arrived in peking by air today for a visit to china on invitation. he was greeted at the airport by director lin ping and deputy director chen teh-ho of the department of american and oceanian affairs of the foreign ministry. mexican ambassador to china eugenio anguiano was also present.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Paper "L'Humanite Rouge" Editorial Committee Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 27, 1975)

the editorial committee of the french paper "l'humanite rouge" sent a message to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and the central committee of the communist party of china on april 14, expressing condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

we learned of the death of comrade tung pi-wu with a very profound sorrow.

comrade tung pi-wu was a great revolutionary of the chinese people who had never ceased to serve the cause of the chinese revolution and the cause of the world revolution.

the lofty revolutionary spirit of comrade tung pi-wu is an example for all the genuine communists and revolutionaries of the world. the marxist-leninists of france should learn from this eminent communist leader whose life had always been linked with the history of the communist party (of china); they should learn from him all the noble qualities of modesty, ponderation and perseverance in the application of the party line; they should in particular draw inspiration from his dauntless spirit of not fearing tests and death in serving the cause of the revolution, in applying the revolutionary line of the party and leading the masses of the people to victory, passing through the inevitable tests on the radiant road of socialism and communism.

today, the communist party, the army and the people of china are in mourning. the proletarian revolutionaries of france share their sorrow and are convinced that responding to the appeal of the cental committee of the chinese communist party headed by comrade mao tsetung, the party, the army and the people of china will unite still more closely to apply with perseverance the basic line of the party, continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat to consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, and transform china into a modern and powerful socialist country.

may the memory and example of comrade tung pi-wu be eternal exclamation

CHINA AND GERMANY

Leader of German Communist Party (M-L) Condoles on Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 27, 1975)

ernst aust, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of germany (marxist-leninist), sent a message on april 12 to the central committee of the communist party of china, conveying deep condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

"comrade tung pi-wu was a founding member of the communist party of china," the message says. "standing in the forefront of the chinese people, he devoted his whole life to a heroic struggle for national liberation and ousting the chiang kai-shek gang and for socialist construction in the people's republic of china."

the communist party of germany (marxist-leninist) shares the deep grief over the great loss to the communist party of china and the chinese people, the message says.

Message of Condolence on Death of Tung Pi-wu from Communist Party of Germany

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 27, 1975)

werner heuler, juergen hörlemann, karl heinz hutter and christian semler, members of the standing committee of the central committee of the communist party of germany, sent a message to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

"comrade tung pi-wu was one of the founders of the glorious communist party of china", "he will always be an example to the working class of various countries and to the people of the world", the message says.

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese Army Volleyball Team Leaves Tehran for Home

(NCNA-English Tehran, Apr. 26, 1975)

the "august 1" men's volleyball team of the chinese people's liberation army with huang ching-kuang as leader and chang chung as deputy leader left here for home by air today after a friendly visit to iran.

during its stay in iran, the chinese team visited factories and scenic spots of ahvaz, shiraz and isfahan besides tehran. it played friendly matches with volleyball teams of the imperial iranian armed forces in these places. the chinese players were warmly received wherever they went.

before its departure, the chinese team was honoured at receptions given by director of the organization of physical education of the imperial iranian armed forces brigadier general khakbiz and chinese ambassador hao te-ching.

the chinese team arrived here on april 10.

Iranian Armed Forces Men's Basketball Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 27, 1975)

the ministry of national defence of the people's republic of china gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the men's basketball delegation of the armed forces of iran led by colonel mohammad ali baghai najad now on a friendly match tour of china.

among the guests were djavad rajabzadeh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the iranian embassy in peking, and his wife, as well as other officials of the embassy.

present were wei po-ting, deputy director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; han fu-tung, deputy director of the military training department of the headquarters of the p.l.a. general staff; and leading members of organizations concerned li kuang-hsiang, cheng yuan-hsing, chu kai-yin, mou tso-yun and chou ching-yi, as well as representatives of coaches and players of the p.l.a. "august 1st" men's basketball team and the men's basketball teams of the p.l.a. kwangchow and peking units.

wei po-ting and colonel mohammad ali baghai najad made speeches at the banquet in a warm and friendly atmosphere. toasts were drunk to the daily consolidation and development of the unity and friendship between the peoples, armies and sportsmen of china and iran.

the men's basketball team of the armed forces of iran arrived here by plane this morning.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Director General of Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) Headquarters Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 27, 1975)

liao cheng-chih and chang hsiang-shan, president and vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, gave a dinner here this evening in honour of seimin miyazaki, director general of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) and his assistant hidesuke okabe.

conversation at the dinner was cordial and friendly. others present were leading members of organizations concerned, including wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua, liu hsi-lin, chang yu and ching pu-chun.

seimin miyazaki and his party arrived in peking on april 25 for a visit at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association and were greeted at the airport by liao cheng-chih and others.

Bank of China Delegation Leaves Japan for Home

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 28, 1975)

the bank of china delegation led by chiao pei-hsin left here for home this morning after a friendly visit to japan.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by kazutsura kawase, vice-president of the association for the promotion of international trade of japan, jaoji sakakura, president of the federation of bankers' associations of japan, and other japanese friends.

counsellor of the chinese embassy here yeh ching-hao was also present.

the delegation arrived here on april 4 on a visit at the invitation of the association for the promotion of international trade and the federation of bankers' associations.

during their stay here, the members of the delegation met finance minister masayoshi ohira, international trade and industry minister toshio komoto and governor of the bank of japan teiichiro morinaga, and held friendly conversations with them.

the delegation visited tokyo and other cities, and met friends from the economic and trade circles. many of them expressed the desire for the early conclusion of a peace and friendship treaty between japan and china.

NPC Vice Chairman Li Su-wen Meets Japanese Red Cross Society Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 28, 1975)

li su-wen, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with the visiting delegation of the japanese red cross society led by ryotaro azuma, chairman of the society.

among those present on the occasion were chien hsin-chung, leading member of the red cross society of china, and wang min, secretary-general of the society.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Party and Government Delegation Led by President Kim Il Sung Stops Over at Tantung on Way Home

(NCNA-English Tantung, Apr. 27, 1975)

the party and government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea led by comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and president of the democratic people's republic of korea, successfully concluded its official visit to china and stopped over at china's border city of tantung this morning on its way home. the delegation was given a warm welcome and send-off by more than 2,000 local people.

upon their arrival in and departure from tantung, president kim il sung and the other korean comrades were greeted and seen off at the railway station by tseng shao-shan, second secretary of the liaoning provincial committee of the communist party of china and political commissar of the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading party, government and army comrades of tantung, including huang ou-tung, yin tsan-chen, lin yuan-fu, jen kuo-tung, tsung yu-chen and chen hai-lin.

present also were head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee keng piao, director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry chu chuan-hsien and chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan, who accompanied president kim il sung and the other korean comrades to tantung from peking.

when president kim il sung beamed with smile and waved farewell to the crowd, the railway station was astir. amid the beating of drums and gongs, well-wishers sang and danced or waved bouquets. they warmly hailed the complete success of the visit to china of the korean party and government delegation led by president kim il sung.

when president kim il sung and the other korean comrades stopped over at tientsin yesterday afternoon, they were greeted and seen off at the railway station by hsieh hsueh-kung, first secretary of the c.p.c. tientsin municipal committee and chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, and other leading local party, government and army comrades.

President Kim Il Sung's Message of Gratitude to Leading Comrades of Chinese Party and State

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 27, 1975)

following is the text of president kim il sung's message of gratitude to leading comrades of chinese party and state on april 27:

comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china,

comrade chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china,

comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

comrade teng hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

as we pass the border of the people's republic of china, we express once again our heart-felt gratitude to you, and to the central committee of the communist party of china, the government of the people's republic of china and the chinese people, for your very sincere and cordial reception to our delegation during its visit to china, and for enabling us to achieve complete success in our visit. we deem the visit of the party and government delegation of

the democratic people's republic of korea to china an epochal turning point which has demonstrated the unbreakable friendship and unity of the two parties, governments and peoples of korea and china established on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and strengthened and developed this friendship and unity to a new and higher stage. we are very satisfied with the result of the visit. the friendship and unity of the people of korea and china are helpful to the strengthening of the unity of the revolutionary people of asia and the world. we treasure the outstanding results achieved during our visit to china and will make every effort to further strengthen and develop the traditional friendship and unity of our two peoples. finally, i warmly wish the fraternal chinese people new and still greater successes as they rally still more closely round the communist party of china headed by their great leader comrade mao tsetung in the struggle to build china into a powerful modern socialist country.

the militant friendship and unity of the korean and chinese peoples will last forever exclamation

kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and president of the democratic people's republic of korea.

april 27, 1975.

Joint Communique of the People's Republic of China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 28, 1975)

at the invitation of the central committee of the communist party of china and the government of the people's republic of china, the party and government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea led by comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and president of the democratic people's republic of korea, paid an official visit to the people's republic of china from april 18 to 26, 1975. this visit is a major event of historic significance in the relations between the chinese and korean parties and the two countries.

during the visit, president kim il sung and the party and government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea toured peking and nanking where they

visited factories, a people's commune, scenic spots and historical monuments and were given a grand and warm welcome and a most cordial and friendly reception by the communist party of china, the government of the people's republic of china and the chinese people. in all the places they visited, they had pleasant meetings with former commanders and fighters of the chinese people's volunteers who had gone through thick and thin and shared hardships and difficulties together with the korean people during the fatherland liberation war of korea. the warm welcome and reception the chinese people accorded to the party and government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea is a manifestation of the chinese people's high respect for and trust in comrade kim il sung, the korean people's respected and beloved leader, and a clear demonstration of the indestructible militant friendship and unity of the chinese and korean peoples marching forward shoulder to shoulder in their common cause.

during the visit, comrade mao tsetung and comrade kim il sung had a most significant meeting and a very cordial and friendly conversation.

comrade kim il sung and comrade chou en-lai also had a conversation in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.

during the visit, the party and government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea led by comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and president of the democratic people's republic of korea, held talks with the party and government delegation of the people's republic of china.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were: comrade teng hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council; comrade yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; comrade chen hsi-lien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; comrade chi teng-kuei, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; comrade keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of its international liaison department; comrade chiao kuan-hua, member of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of foreign affairs; comrade li chiang, member of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of foreign trade; comrade fang yi, member of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of economic relations with foreign countries; comrade yang cheng-wu, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and comrade li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to the democratic people's republic of korea.

comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and president of the democratic people's republic of korea, took part in the talks. also taking part in the talks on the korean side were: comrade kim dong gyu, member of the political committee of the w.p.k. central committee, secretary of the central committee and vice-president of the d.p.r.k.; comrade o jin u, member of the political committee of the w.p.k. central committee, secretary of the central committee and chief of the general staff of the korean people's army; comrade pak sung chul, member of the political committee of the w.p.k. central committee and vice-premier of the administration council of the d.p.r.k.; comrade chon mun sop, alternate member of the political committee of the w.p.k. central committee and colonel general of the korean people's army; comrade ho dam, member of the w.p.k. central committee, vice-premier of the administration council and minister of foreign affairs of the d.p.r.k.; comrade kye ung tae, member of the w.p.k. central committee and minister of trade of the d.p.r.k.; comrade chong song nam, member of the w.p.k. central committee and minister of external economic affairs of the d.p.r.k.; comrade o guk ryol, member of the w.p.k. central committee and commander of the air force of the korean people's army; and comrade hyon jun guk, alternate member of the w.p.k. central committee and ambassador of the d.p.r.k. to china.

during the talks, the two sides discussed the further strengthening and development of the militant friendship and revolutionary unity of the two parties and the two countries and peoples, as well as the current international situation and questions of common concern. the talks proceeded throughout in a warm atmosphere of revolutionary friendship, and completely identical views were reached on all the questions discussed. both sides expressed great satisfaction at the results of the talks.

during the talks, the two sides noted with great satisfaction that the militant friendship and revolutionary unity of the chinese and korean parties and the two countries and peoples have grown stronger and developed daily. this friendship and unity is based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. it has been forged and fostered personally by the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung and the korean people's great leader president kim il sung. it has been cemented with blood in the protracted struggle against common enemies. it is indestructible. this friendship and unity fully accords with the fundamental interests of the chinese and korean peoples. both sides are resolved, as always, to unite still more closely and fight together in the common struggle against imperialism and in the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction and make their

contribution to the revolutionary cause of the people of the world.

the chinese side pays high tribute to the workers' party of korea headed by comrade kim il sung, which has applied the universal truth of marxism-leninism to the concrete practice of the korean revolution, adhered to the marxist-leninist line and led the korean people in waging protracted and unyielding revolutionary struggles and winning great victories. the workers' party of korea, the government of the democratic people's republic of korea and the korean people, following the teachings of their great leader comrade kim il sung, have persisted in the dictatorship of the proletariat, adhered to the socialist road, implemented the revolutionary line of independence, self-reliance and self-defence, unfolded the chollima movement and achieved great successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction, thus building the democratic people's republic of korea into a socialist country with a solid and self-reliant national economy. at present, the korean people, under the leadership of the workers' party of korea and in enthusiastic response to the call of the tenth plenary session of its fifth central committee, are vigorously carrying forward the three great revolutionary movements -- ideological, technical and cultural -- and are striving, with high political zeal and boundless revolutionary drive, to fulfil ahead of schedule the magnificent targets set in the six-year national economic plan and attain the new, long-term goals in economic construction.

the korean people adhere to proletarian internationalism, firmly oppose imperialism, actively support the revolutionary struggles of the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples and continuously strengthen ties of friendship and unity with the people of all countries, particularly the third world countries. more and more countries in the world have established diplomatic relations with the democratic people's republic of korea. as the sole legal sovereign state of the korean nation, the democratic people's republic of korea is enjoying an ever higher international prestige and playing an ever greater role in international affairs.

the chinese side rejoices over the splendid successes achieved by the fraternal korean people under the leadership of president kim il sung as the chinese people's own successes, extends warmest congratulations to them and sincerely wishes them new and still greater victories in the days to come.

the chinese side reaffirms its resolute support to the korean people in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. to reunify their fatherland is the korean people's noble national aspiration. the government of the democratic people's republic of korea has repeatedly put forward

correct propositions and reasonable proposals for the reunification of the fatherland. in particular, the three principles for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and the five-point proposition for preventing national division and reunifying the fatherland, put forward by president kim il sung, have charted the correct way for settling the question of the reunification of korea, and they enjoy the resolute backing of the entire korean people and extensive international support. the chinese side holds that the reunification of korea should be realized on the basis of the principles and proposition put forward by president kim il sung. it condemns the park chung hee clique which, supported and instigated by u.s. imperialism, has obdurately pursued a policy of national division, trampled on the joint statement of north and south korea, tried to sabotage the north-south talks, intensified its fascist suppression of the south korean people and continuously aggravated the tension on the korean peninsula. the chinese side firmly supports the south korean people of all strata in their just struggle for the democratization of society and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. it condemns u.s. imperialism for pursuing a policy of "two koreas" in a vain attempt to fix and perpetuate the division of korea. it firmly maintains that the korean question should be resolved by the korean people themselves free from any foreign interference, that the so-called united nations command must be dissolved and that all the armed forces of the united states must be withdrawn from south korea.

the korean side pays high tribute to the communist party of china headed by comrade mao tsetung, which has applied the universal truth of marxism-leninism to the concrete practice of the chinese revolution and led the chinese people in winning great victories in their protracted struggles against domestic and foreign enemies. following the party's basic line for the entire historical stage of socialism formulated by their great leader chairman mao tsetung and persisting in the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the chinese people have successfully carried out the great proletarian cultural revolution, destroyed the two counter-revolutionary bourgeois headquarters of liu shao-chi and of lin piao, and broadened, deepened and persevered in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. at present, a mass movement for studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is in full swing throughout china. under the leadership of the communist party of china, the chinese people, displaying the revolutionary spirit of independence, initiative and self-reliance, have won great successes in building socialism by going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results, and they are working hard to build china into a powerful modern socialist

country before the end of the century. the korean people rejoice over the important successes won by the fraternal chinese people under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung as their own, extend warmest congratulations to them and sincerely wish them new and still greater successes in the days to come.

the korean side reiterates that the korean people will, as always, firmly support the chinese people in their just struggle for the liberation of taiwan province, their sacred territory, and are confident that this struggle will be crowned with victory.

both sides are of the view that the current international situation is developing in a direction more favourable to the revolutionary people of the whole world and unfavourable to imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. more and more, the old economic order based on colonialism and imperialism is being undermined and shaken to its foundations. world capitalism is in the grip of a worsening economic crisis. the contradictions between imperialisms are sharpening. so long as imperialism exists in the world, this social system engenders war. imperialism is further stepping up its activities of aggression and war under the signboard of "peace". the danger of a new world war is increasing. people of all countries must heighten their vigilance and get prepared. if imperialism dares to unleash a new war, that will certainly hasten its own doom and lead to new victories for the world revolution. both sides believe that whether war gives rise to revolution or revolution prevents war, in either case the future of the world will be bright.

both sides emphatically point out that a salient feature of the excellent international situation of today is the awakening and the growing strength of the numerous third world countries. in their struggle to win or safeguard national independence, defend state sovereignty, develop the national economy and protect their national resources, the third world countries, who have long been oppressed and exploited by colonialism and imperialism, have increasingly strengthened their unity and become a vigorous fighting force playing an ever greater role in international affairs. the people of the numerous third world countries have become a mighty motive force propelling the advance of human history and a great revolutionary force against imperialism. both sides declare that they will unswervingly stand together with the third world countries and firmly support their just struggle. they support the correct stand taken by third world countries at the united nations general assembly's special session on the problems of raw materials and development, the united nations conference on the law of the sea, the conference of the developing countries on raw materials, the summit

conference of the member states of the organization of petroleum exporting countries and other international conferences.

the two sides are glad to note that important changes that are most inspiring have taken place recently in the situation in indochina. the heroic cambodian people, rallying around the national united front of cambodia with samdech norodom sihanouk as its chairman and persevering in a people's revolutionary war, have finally liberated phnom penh and won the decisive victory of their war of national liberation after fighting courageously for five years. both sides extend their warmest congratulations to the heroic cambodian people. under the leadership of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, the patriotic armymen and civilians in south viet nam are severely punishing the puppet clique in saigon for its crimes of violating the paris agreement, opposing the realization of national concord, continuously grabbing land from the liberated areas and suppressing and massacring people in south viet nam. they have won tremendous victories and dealt crushing blows at the puppet clique in saigon. the new victories the indochinese peoples have won in their liberation struggles greatly inspire the people of all countries and will have a far-reaching influence on the development of the world situation as a whole. both sides demand that the united states immediately stop its aggression and interference in indochina so that the indochinese peoples may solve their own problems. they pledge their firm support for the just struggle of the vietnamese, cambodian and lao peoples until complete victory is won.

both sides consider that the middle east question has long remained unsettled because of israel's obstinate persistence in expansion and aggression and because of imperialist aggression and interference. both sides firmly support the arab people in their just struggle against imperialism and israeli zionism and for the recovery of the occupied territories and the restoration of the palestinian people's national rights.

both sides are glad to note that the situation in africa is excellent, and that the african people are winning one victory after another in their united struggle against imperialism and colonialism. they warmly hail the great victories won by the people of guinea-bissau, mozambique and angola in their struggle for national liberation. they firmly support the people of zimbabwe, namibia and azania in their just struggle against colonial rule and white racism. they are convinced that imperialism and colonialism cannot save themselves from defeat no matter how they may change their tactics. the african countries which have a glorious tradition of combating imperialism and the increasingly awakening

african people will surely strengthen their unity, persevere in struggle, particularly armed struggle, frustrate all enemy schemes and win independence and liberation for all countries in africa.

both sides firmly support the people of latin american countries in their just struggle to oppose imperialist interference, safeguard state sovereignty and independence, defend national economic rights and interests and win 200-nautical-mile sea rights.

the two sides point out with great satisfaction that this visit of president kim il sung at the head of the korean party and government delegation to the people's republic of china has been crowned with complete success and has made an important contribution to the further strengthening of the militant friendship and great unity of the chinese and korean parties and the two countries and peoples as well as to the furtherance of the united anti-imperialist revolutionary cause of the people of the world.

the chinese side considers the visit to china by president kim il sung at the head of the party and government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea to be a tremendous encouragement to the chinese people and expresses sincere thanks to comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people and close friend of the chinese people, and to the workers' party of korea, the government of the democratic people's republic of korea and the korean people.

the korean side expresses deep thanks to comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people and close friend of the korean people, and to the communist party of china, the government of the people's republic of china and the chinese people for the warm and sincere welcome and reception accorded by the chinese side during its visit in china.

peking, april 26, 1975

Delegation of People's Insurance Company of China Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 28, 1975)

a seven-member delegation of the people's insurance company of china led by keng tao-ming, general manager of the company, left here for the democratic people's republic of korea by train today for a friendly visit at the invitation of the korea foreign insurance company.

it was seen off at the railway station by chen hsi-yu, vice-minister of finance; and fang kao, vice-president the people's bank of china.

MALAYSIA

Malayan Communist Party Congratulates Cambodian People's Great Victory

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 27, 1975)

the central committee of the communist party of malaya recently sent a message to the central committee of the national united front of cambodia extending warmest congratulations on the great victory won by the cambodian people in their revolutionary war for national liberation, according to a broadcast of the "voice of malayan revolution" yesterday.

closely rallying round the national united front of cambodia with head of state samdech norodom sihanouk as chairman and the royal government of national union of cambodia with samdech penn nouth as prime minister and khieu samphan as deputy prime minister, the patriotic cambodian armed forces and people have brought into full play dauntless heroism, perserved in revolutionary armed struggle and finally defeated u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and won the great victory of the liberation war through courageous, unswerving, and arduous struggle for five years and a month. this is another event of historic significance after the end of the second world war, the message says.

"this victory has set a glorious example of daring to struggle and daring to seize victory for the oppressed nations and peoples and is greatly encouraging and promoting the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the people in southeast asia and other countries of the world", the message says.

in conclusion, the message wishes the heroic cambodian people steady, new successes in their struggle for the fulfilment of the arduous tasks in the new historic stage.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Dutch Marxist-Leninist Party Condoles on Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 27, 1975)

c. petersen, secretary of the central committee of the marxist-leninist party of the netherlands, sent a message on april 14 to comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing profound sympathy over the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

"we know comrade tung pi-wu as a comrade fighting during the whole period of the glorious developing of the chinese communist party from its founding date up to nowadays," the message says. "in spite of his high age he still took a revolutionary part in the building up of the future world and safeguarded the dictatorship of the proletariat in china against the betraying forces inside and outside the country."

"his remembrance will be immortal," the message says.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Communist Party Condoles on Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 27, 1975)

comrade victor george wilcox, general secretary of the communist party of new zealand, in the name of the party's national committee, sent a message on april 11 to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing deep sympathy over the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

the national committee of the communist party of new zealand, acknowledges with the deepest grief and sympathy the heavy loss to the communist party of china and the central committee caused by the death of

comrade tung pi-wu, member of the communist party of china, the central committee, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the communist party of china central committee, and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

we sincerely present our deep condolences to the central committee of the communist party of china, and would request you on our behalf, to convey these to the members of your party, to the people of china and to the relatives and friends of our late comrade tung pi-wu.

CHINA AND RHODESIA

Victory Belongs to Zimbabwean People, Says Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 28, 1975)

the "people's daily" today carried an article by its commentator entitled "victory belongs to the zimbabwean people". the article reads:

the 9th anniversary of the day of national liberation war of the zimbabwean people has arrived in an excellent international situation, when the world people are celebrating the great victory of the cambodian people in their persistent armed struggle. the chinese people extend warm congratulations to the zimbabwean people on this glorious occasion.

on april 28, 1966, the heroic zimbabwean people determinedly took up arms and fired the first shot of an armed struggle in striving for independence and liberation. this marked the beginning of a new stage of historic significance for the cause of national liberation in zimbabwe.

scared to death and mortally hating the revolutionary armed struggle, the rhodesian white racist regime, with the support of imperialism and the south african white racist regime, has never ceased suppressing and massacring the zimbabwean people in the past nine years. but the zimbabwean people have never given in. holding fast to their arms and fearing no sacrifice, they have fought heroically and persisted in their struggle. their armed forces have grown steadily in fighting and the flames of their armed struggle have risen with increasing intensity.

the development of the zimbabwean people's armed struggle and the incessant victories of the people's struggle in southern africa have filled the south african vorster and rhodesian smith with great worry. in order to save themselves from doom, these two reactionary chieftains recently have stepped up collaboration and tried their utmost to play counter-revolutionary dual tactics with the backing of imperialism and superpowers. while making a big hue and cry about "detente" and "reconciliation" they have been brutally suppressing the zimbabwean people, murdering and persecuting leaders of the zimbabwean national liberation movements. the despicable acts of vorster and smith fully prove that their "reconciliation" is a vicious scheme to split the national liberation movements in africa, jeopardize the militant unity of african countries, eliminate the armed forces of the zimbabwean people and stamp out the flames of revolution in southern africa.

all the evil doings of vorster and smith racists serve in a negative way to teach people: the nature of reactionaries will never change and the enemy will not quit the stage of history of its own accord. if you don't hit it, it won't fall. the practice of struggle has proved many times that armed struggle is the basic way for the oppressed nations and peoples to win independence, liberation and victory of revolution. though the revolutionary people do not reject negotiation in principle, they should never harbour any unrealistic illusions about the reactionaries. it is necessary for them to carry out a tit-for-tat struggle, base themselves on the readiness to fight and oppose the counter-revolutionary dual tactics with revolutionary dual tactics. from their own experience, the zimbabwean people have come to understand this truth, just as the "zimbabwe review" pointed out in an article recently, the "negotiation" and "reconciliation" advocated by vorster and smith is a scheme and the zimbabwean people "have no recourse but to continue the armed revolutionary struggle" till victory is achieved.

today, the african national liberation movements are deepening and the third world's struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism is continuing to surge forward. countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution -- this is an irresistible historical trend. the victorious advance of the zimbabwean people cannot be stopped. the chinese people will as always firmly support the just struggle of the zimbabwean people. we are convinced that the heroic zimbabwean people will frustrate all schemes of the enemy so long as they close their ranks, heighten vigilance and persist in struggle, particularly in armed struggle. final victory surely belongs to the zimbabwean people.

CHINA AND YEMEN (YAR)

Yemen Arab Republic Delegation Leaves Peking for Nanking

(NCNA-English Nanking, Apr. 27, 1975)

the yemen arab republic delegation led by lieutenant colonel mujahed abou shawareb, member of the command council of the yemen arab republic and deputy commander-in-chief of the armed forces, arrived here from peking by special plane this morning for a visit in the company of ho cheng-wen, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army.

this evening, the distinguished guests from the yemen arab republic were given a warm welcome at a banquet hosted by the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee.

attending the banquet were peng chung, chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, and ting sheng, commander of the p.l.a. nanking units. prior to the banquet, they met with all members of the visiting delegation.

present at the banquet were ho cheng-wen, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff; hsu chia-tun, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; tuan huan-ching, deputy commander of the p.l.a. nanking units; and fang chen, vice-chairman of the nanking municipal revolutionary committee.

peng chung and mujahed abou shawareb proposed toasts to the constant development of the unity and friendship between the people of china and the yemen arab republic.

the distinguished guests visited the yangtze river bridge at nanking this afternoon to a warm welcome by leading members of the bridge administration. with interest, the guests inspected the railway and highway bridges and asked in detail about the traffic on the bridges. they then viewed the beautiful landscape along the banks on an excursion boat. in addition, the distinguished guests visited sun yat-sen mausoleum and scenic spots in the eastern suburb.

upon its arrival in nanking by special plane, the delegation was greeted at the airport by hsu chia-tun, tuan huan-ching and fang chen.

abdo othman mohamed, member of the delegation and ambassador of the yemen arab republic to china, also arrived in nanking by the same plane.

chao chun-cheng, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the chinese ministry of national defence, also accompanied the delegation to nanking.

Yemen Arab Republic Delegation in Nanking

(NCNA-English Nanking, Apr. 28, 1975)

the yemen arab republic delegation led by lieutenant colonel mujahed abou shawareb, member of the command council of the yemen arab republic and deputy commander-in-chief of the armed forces, this morning visited a nanking unit of the chinese people's liberation army in the company of tuan huan-ching, deputy commander of the p.l.a. nanking units.

the barracks were bedecked with red flags today. upon their arrival, the distinguished guests were greeted by commanders and fighters who beat drums and gongs and shouted slogans. sung li-kuang, leading member of the unit, gave the delegation leader an account of the fighting course the unit has traversed.

with interest, the distinguished guests watched military exercises by fighters using rifles, hand grenades and other infantry arms, and visited an exhibition room, an armament repair centre, a pharmaceutical factory, a company club, a kitchen and barracks. at the end of the visit, the delegation leader presented the unit with a pennant of the military college of the yemen arab republic and conveyed the friendly sentiments of the army of the yemen arab republic for the chinese army.

this afternoon, the delegation visited the nanking chemical fibre plant in the company of fang chen, vice-chairman of the nanking city revolutionary committee.

ho cheng-wen, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff, accompanied the delegation on its visit today.

this evening, the distinguished guests attended a soiree of songs and dances by nanking school children.

ASSORTED MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE ON DEATH OF TUNG PI-WU

High Officials of Some Countries Send Messages of Condolence on Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 27, 1975)

ministers and other high officials and officers of several countries have sent messages of condolence to chinese leaders chu teh, yeh chien-ying and teng hsiao-ping as well as foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, expressing condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

among them were british secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs james callaghan, norwegian minister of foreign affairs knut frydenlund, cambodian acting foreign minister van piny, egyptian minister of war and commander-in-chief of the armed forces general mohammed abdel ghany gamassy, chief of staff of the egyptian armed forces mohammed al fahmi, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the national front of democratic yemen and foreign minister mohammad saleh mutie, minister of foreign affairs of the yemen arab republic abdulla abdu magid al asnag, brazilian minister of foreign affairs antonio francisco azeredo da silveira, argentine minister of foreign affairs and worship alberto vignes, director of the moroccan royal office ahmed bensouda and u.s. secretary of state henry kissinger.

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